WILMINGTON JOURNAL:
PUBLISHED EVERY FR DAY MORNING, BY
FULTON & PRICE, Proprietors.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
$3 50 a year, in advance, or $3 00 if not paid within three months after subscribing.
No subscription received for less than 12 months.
No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription year, till the expiration of said year.
Subscribers wishing their paper discontinued at the end of their subscription year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for accordingto the above terms.
We will pay the postage on letters containing Three Dollars and upwards, and money may be remitted through the mail at our risk. The Postmaster's certificate of such remittance shall be a sufficient receipt therefor.
☞All Letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed [post paid] to the Proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

JAMES FULTON, Editor.
A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND LIBERTY.

TERMS: $3 50 in advance.

VOL. 6....NO. 3.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 28, 1849.

WHOLE NO. 263.

Terms for Advertising.
Per square of 15 lines or less, first insertion in advance
One square 1 insertion, $ 50
Do. do. 2 insertions, 75
Do. do. 3 do. 1 00
Do. do. 3 months, without change; 3 00
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A deduction of 33⅓ per cent on advertising bills over $30.
A liberal discount will be made on advertisements exceeding one square, when published 6 or 12 months, cash in advance.
☞No advertisement, reflecting upon the private character of any individual, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

CIRCULATION of THE JOURNAL 1300

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Post Office, Wilmington.

NORTHERN MAIL, by Rail Road, due daily at 1 P. M., and close at 10 every night.

SOUTHERN MAIL, by Steamer from Charleston, is due daily at 8 A. M., and closes at 11 A. M. every day.

FAYETTEVILLE MAIL, by Rail Road, is due on Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays, at 9 A. M., and closes on same days at 10 at night.

FAYETTEVILLE MAIL, by Prospect Hall, Elizabethtown, Westbrooks, and Robesons, is due on Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays, at 9 A. M., and closes on same days at 10 P. M.

SMITHVILLE MAIL, by Steamer, is due daily at 8 A. M., and closes at 9½ P. M. every day.

TAYLOR'S BRIDGE, LONG CREEK, MOORE'S CREEK, BLACK RIVER CHAPEL, and HARRELL'S STORE MAIL, is due every Thursday at 6 P. M., and closes same night at 10.

ONSLOW MAIL. Via Topsail Sound, Stump Sound Sneed's Ferry, Jacksonville to Richlands, and returns via Bannerman's is due every Monday at 4 P. M., and closes every Thursday night at 10 P. M.

H. S. ASHE.
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
(OFFICE OPPOSITE COURT-HOUSE.)
Wilmington, N. C.
ADOPTS this method of informing his friends that he has determined to return to the practice of the Law, and will be grateful for any business that may be confided to his hands. He will at present attend the Courts of New Hanover, Duplin, and Wayne. [Feb 2, 1849—21-tf

JOHN L. HOLMES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WILMINGTON, N. C.,
Will practice in the Counties of New Hanover Sampson, Duplin and Brunswick.
July 13, 1849—[44-1y

EDWARD CANTWELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
(OFFICE IN NIXON'S BASEMENT.)
WILMINGTON, N. C.,
will be grateful for any business entrusted to him
Jan 26, 1849—[20-tf

GEORGE W. DAVIS,
Commission and Forwarding
MERCHANT,
DAVIS'S WHARF,
South Water Street, WILMINGTON, N. C.

WM. H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRUGGIST,
AND DEALER IN
Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c.,
On Front street, between Market and Dock, two doors North of Messrs. Hart & Polley's, Wilmington, N. C.
October 8, 1847—[4

JOHN T. RUSS,
INSPECTOR OF
TIMBER AND LUMBER,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
October 13, 1848—[5-y

G. & W. A. GWYER,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
CABINET FURNITURE,
IN ALL ITS VARIETIES.
Bedsteads, Cots, Mattresses, Looking Glasses, &c. &c.,
Front street, near Market, Wilmington, N. C.
GEORGE GWYER, WM. A. GWYER.

T. F. ROBESON,
INSPECTOR OF
TIMBER and LUMBER.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Dec 22, 1848—[15-tf

SCOTT, KEEN & Co.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS
IN
SUPERIOR
READY MADE CLOTHING,
Market-Street, Wilmington, N. C.
Jan. 19, 1849[—19-1y.

JOHN WALKER, Jr.,
Auctioneer and Commission
MERCHANT,
Wilmington, N. C.
March 16, 1848.—[27tf

CASHWELL & BLOSSOM,
GENERAL COMMISSION AND FORWARDING
MERCHANTS,
Nos. 1 & 2, Dickinson's Buildings, North Water Street,
Wilmington, N. C.
Liberal CASH advances made on consignments of *Timber, Lumber, and Naval Stores.*
April 6th, 1849.—[30-1y

WM. A. GWYER,
General Agent, Forwarding
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Wilmington, N. C.,
Will make liberal *cash* advances on consignments of Naval Stores and country produce generally.—All business entrusted to him, will receive his personal attention as usual.
☞Office on Front street, near Market.

MILES COSTIN,
GENERAL AGENT,
FOR THE SALE OF ALL KINDS OF
COUNTRY PRODUCE:
Such as Lumber, Timber, Naval Stores, Corn, Bacon, &c. &c.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
REFERENCES.
P. K. Dickinson, | O. G. Parsley,
E. P. Hall, | Dr. Thos. H. Wright,
Gilbert Potter, | Owen Fennell,
John Dawson, | A. L. Price,
Wilmington, N. C.
July 13, 1849—[44

HOTCHKISS'
Vertical Water Wheels.
W. BRANSON is Agent for the above Wheels in this place. He will take pleasure in showing the castings to any person who may desire to see them. There will be found at his office a supply of Wheels, Cranks, or Gudgeons, at all times, for sale singly or in pairs.
Dec 29,1848—[16-1y

Notice.
CONSIGNEES and owners of Goods, coming by any of the Packets consigned to my address, are hereby notified that they must attend to receiving them on their arrival, and during the time the vessels are discharging, as I will not be responsible for any goods after being landed.
GEORGE W. DAVIS.
October 16, 1846

Law Notice.
THE subscriber, assisted by an experienced and competent Attorney, in the City of Washington, prosecutes and settles all manner of claims upon the U. S. Government. Particular attention given to those arising under the *Pension* and *Bounty* Laws. Address (post paid)
ED. CANTWELL,
Wilmington, N. C.
Aug 17, 1849—[49-tf

WASHINGTON HOTEL,
(LATE HANOVER HOUSE,)
FRONT STREET, WILMINGTON, N. C.
THIS HOUSE has lately been re-opened, under the superintendance of the undersigned, who have given it a thorough overhauling, and newly furnished it throughout. They pledge themselves that nothing shall be wanting, on their part, to render the patron satisfied and comfortable.
Their Table and Chambers are as well furnished, and attended on by as faithful servants as can be found in any other Hotel in the Southern States.
The Omnibus will be found ready at the Cars and Steamboats, carrying baggage, free, to and from the Hotel.
HUTCHINS & MASALON
January 19, 1849—[19-1yuoo

FULTON & PRICE,
JOB, PAMPHLET, CARD AND ORNAMENTAL
PRINTERS,
CORNER OF FRONT AND PRINCESS STREETS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.,
are prepared to execute PRINTING of every description, in a style equal to any printers in the State.
Particular attention paid to the following kinds of
LETTER PRESS PRINTING:
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, BILLS OF LADING, CARDS, CATALOGUES, CERTIFICATES, CHECKS, CIRCULARS, CUSTOM-HOUSE BLANKS, DRAFTS, HANDBILLS, LABELS, LAW BLANKS, MILITATY NOTICES, NOTES, PAMPHLETS, POLICIES OF INSURANCE, RECEIPTS.
PLAIN AND FANCY PRINTING NEATLY DONE!
HAND-BILLS AND POSTERS
of any size, for *Theatres, Concerts, Circus', etc.* done without delay, in a manner that will give satisfaction, and on the most *reasonable terms.*
We call the attention of our citizens, and the public in general, to the above Circular, and cordially extend to them an invitation to give us a call for their work, assuring them that it shall be *well done,* and at a *price to suit the times.*
FULTON & PRICE.
March 30, 1849.

TAILORING.
THE subscriber has resumed his business in Wilmington, and will carry on the *Tailoring Business* in all its various branches. He is in possession of all the latest styles, and from his *past experience* in the business he feels satisfied that he can please the taste of the most fastidious. A *trial* is all that he askes to convince the most skeptical. He guarantees all work that he does to *fit,* and to be made in a *workman like manner.*
S. R. ROBBINS.
May 17, 1849—[36-12m

The Merchant Tailoring
WILL be continued as usual, under the superintendence of V. R. PEIRSON and H. S. KELLY, in the rear of the store formerly occupied by V. R Pearson, Agent, who has just returned from the North with a splendid assortment of goods in the above line, embracing every article kept in an establishment of the kind, which will be made up to order in a style that cannot fail to please the most astidious.
The fancy department embraces all the new and elegant patterns and most desirable styles. Fancy Silk and Satin Cravats, Suspenders, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, &c.
In addition to the above, a variety of ready-made clothing, manufactured by one of the most fashionable New York Tailors, which will be sold at as low prices as can be found in either of the Atlantic cities.
For the liberal share of patronage which has been extended to this establishment for many years, we return our unfeigned thanks, and promise that no efforts on our part will be spared to serve our customers as favorable as circumstances will admit.
V. R. PEIRSON,
Agent for SETH HOARD.
April 5, 1849—[30-1y

GINGER POP.
THE subscriber takes this method of returning thanks to his *friends* and the *public* for their liberal patronage, and he hopes by attention to his business, and the manufacture of a good and healthy drink, in the shape of GINGER POP, to merit a continuance of their favors.
Aug 3,—[47-tf GEORGE GADSBY.
Market St., Wilmington, July 31st, '49.

NEW BOOT AND SHOE
MANUFACTORY.
THE subscriber wishes to inform his friends and the public, that he will manufacture, at his shop, two doors above Messrs. CASHWELL & BLOSSOM'S, on North Water Street, the most fashionable *French Boots, Channel Pumps, Water Proof Military fair stich; also, Congress* and other *Gaitors,* and *Shoes* of every style. He will in all cases guarantee a fit.
A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited, and every effort used to give satisfaction to his customers.
JOHN FITZPATRICK.
Wilmington, N C, June 22d, 1849.—[41-12m

NOTICE.
The Co-partnership of GRAY & JONES is dissolved by mutual consent. R. J. JONES is authorized to settle the business of the concern.
CHARLES GRAY,
R. J. JONES.
Those having accounts against the late firm, can have them settled by presenting them to the subscriber. He also gives notice that all accounts due the firm are made out, ready for settlement.
The Boot and Shoe business will be continued at the old stand, as usual.
June 29.—[42] R. J. JONES.

The Proprietors of the
NEW YORK FURNITURE WAREHOUSE
Compliments to the Ladies, and others about to commence Housekeeping. We hereby give notice to the public, that we will shortly receive from New York and Boston, a large, varied and extensive assortment of Cabinet Furniture, Carpetings, Oil Cloths, Mattresses, &c. &c., together with many articles of Housekeeping goods, which we will be prepared to sell, as low as articles of same quality can be purchased in more Northern markets by the consumer. No persons about to commence Housekeeping need send to the North for their supply. We are determined to offer inducements here in our own town as favorable as can be obtained elsewhere.
Hold yourself in readiness for our stock about the 15th September, when we will try and suit all who favor us with a call.
Aug 31—[51] G & W A GWYER

NEW LISTS.
A large supply of CREW LISTS on hand, and for sale low, at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

New Fancy and Staple
DRY GOODS CASH STORE,
AT THE STORE FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY
V. R. PEIRSON, AGENT.
THIS new establishment will be opened on Thursday next, when a a new and choice assortment of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods will be offered.
As it is the determination of the subscriber to adopt the CASH system, he feels confident that the prices will be such as to convince all who wish to purchase that it is to their advantage to call and examine this stock, which will comprise all the latest styles of Spring and Summer Goods.
Having employed Mr. E. Moore, an experienced merchant from New York, the establishment will be under his superintendence.
V. R. PEIRSON,
Agent for SETH HOARD.
April 5, 1849—[30-1y

MILLINERY.
MRS. PEIRSON having associated with her Mrs. MOORE, of the city of New York, in the Millinery business, will, on Thursday next, at the store formerly occupied by Mr. Seth Hoard, on Front street, open a large assortment of Ladies Bonnets, Silks, Ribbons, Flowers, Capes, Collars, &c. &c., of the latest styles and patterns, to which they invite the attention of the Ladies of the city of Wilmington and vicinity;—all of which, for cheapness and elegance, cannot be surpassed. As the undersigned intends to make this establishment permanent, the Ladies of this city and vicinity may rely that they will at all times find a full assortment of all articles in the Millinery line, conforming with the fashions of the season.
V. R. PEIRSON,
Agent for SETH HOARD.
April 5, 1849—[30-1y

Notice.
All persons indebted to the late firm of PRICE & FULTON, are requested to make payment to the subscriber without delay. The money may be remitted agreeably to the terms of the "Journal," or paid to its agents. Subscribers may remit the full amount of the yearly subscription, and if the amount remitted exceeds the sum due the old firm, the overplus will be duly credited on the books of the new firm of FULTON & PRICE.
All persons having claims against the late firm of PRICE & FULTON, will present them to the subscriber for settlement. A. L. PRICE,
Surviving partner of the late firm of PRICE & FULTON.
Wilmington, N. C., July 20th, 1849.

MUSIC.
ERNST GRIMME, Professor of Vocal and Instrumental Music, respectfully announces to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Wilmington, and its vicinity, that he will open a Music School, on the first of September next. He will give instructions in singing, on the Piano, Guitar, and other instruments. His abilities as a competent teacher, are known throughout the State; he can therefore give the most satisfactory reference. His method of Teaching is entirely new, and combines Science and Execution. He will pay particular attention to tuning Pianoes.
TERMS, 24 LESSONS AT $15. All those who desire his services will please leave their address at the *Washington Hotel,* at the *Book Store,* or at *S. & D. Teller's Store.*
Aug 10, 1849—[48-tf

LIST OF BLANKS
ON HAND, and for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

County and Sup. Court Writs	
do do Subpœnas	
do do Fi. Fas.	
County Court Scire Facias	
Apprentice's Indentures	
Letters of Administrators	Appeal Bonds
Juror's Tickets	Marriage License
Peace warrants	Guardian Bonds
Constable's bonds	Administrator's do
Notes of hand	Military Ca Sas
Checks, Cape Fear Bank	Land Deeds
do Branch Bank of the State	Negro Bonds
	Warrants, Ca Sas
Notes, negotiable at bank	Ca Sa bonds
Inspector's Certificates	Bills Sale, Negro
Certificates of Justices attending Court	

☞Any blank wanted and not on hand will be printed with the utmost despatch.
☞Officers of the Courts and other officers, and all other persons, requiring blanks, or any other work in the printing line would do well to give us a call, or send in their orders. We are determined to execute our work well, and at the cheapest rates for cash. Call at the JOURNAL OFFICE

SUPREME COURT REPORTS.
Reduction of Price.
THE subscriber having purchased from the estate of W. R. GALES, Esq., deceased, the entire Edition of Vols. 6, 7, and 8, Law, and Vols. 4 and 5, Equity, of Iredell's Reports of Cases decided in the Supreme Court of North Carolina, (from December Term, 1845, to August Term, 1848, inclusive, and including also the Equity Cases of the present Term of the Court,) has reduced the price from *Six Dollars* to *Five Dollars* per volume; and is prepared to furnish them to Gentlemen of the Bar and to Booksellers, except Vol. 5 of Equity, to be published in a few weeks, of which notice will be given. Orders for the whole, or for any one or more Volumes, promptly attended to. And the Bar supplied on reasonable terms with the previous Volumes of North Carolina Reports, and Law Books generally.
Bound copies furnished to the Profession, in exchange for their Nos. E. J. HALE.
Fayetteville. March 23, 1849—[28-tf

FRESH BEEF! MUTTON! &c. &c.
JAMES PETTEWAY, respectfully announces to the citizens of Wilmington, that he will resume the BUTCHERING BUSINESS in said town on or about the 10th of October next. He takes occasion here to return his thanks to his old customers, and hopes by strict attention to the business to merit a renewal of their patronage.
He will endeavor, at all times, to keep his stall at the new Market-house supplied with the best of FRESH BEEF, VEAL, LAMB, MUTTON, and PORK.
Drovers will find it to their interest to call on him before disposing of their stock.
Sept. 22, 1848. 2-t

ICE---ICE.
THE SUBSCRIBERS have in store 292 tons of *Ice,* and will receive additional supplies through the season, from the fresh ponds of Boston.
Our ICE HOUSE is open every morning, from sun-rise till breakfast bell-ring. Ice will also be retailed from Shaw's Drug Store, at all hours of the day. Citizens can procure it at any hour of the night, (in case of sickness,) by calling on Mr. Shaw, at his house, on Second-street, a few doors from Market-street.
We solicit orders from our friends in the country. Ice will be carefully packed and promptly forwarded.
Thankful for past patronage, we hope again to merit the public support.
SHAW & REPITON.
April 13th, 1849. tfost

LAMP OIL.
A large and fresh supply of Winter bleached Sperm Oil for family use, always on hand.
For sale by W H LIPPITT,
Druggist & Chemist.

New Livery Stables.---FIRE PROOF.—Having completed my new Livery Stables, I am now ready to receive horses at livery, by the day, week, or month.
My stables are situated on the corner of Princess and Third-streets, directly opposite the Courthouse, and very convenient to the business part of the town. They are built of brick, and covered with tin, which makes them entirely *fire-proof.* They are large, commodious, and well constructed; and in every respect as comfortable and convenient as any Stables in the United States.
I also have, (for the accommodation of Drovers,) a large and comfortable Lot, together with a basement under the Stables sufficient to hold one hundred horses, and shelter them well and comfortably.
Horses, Carriages, and Buggies, kept constantly for hire.
My Hostlers cannot be surpassed in any country, and I therefore feel confident of giving entire satisfaction to those who favor me with their custom.
I feel grateful to my friends and the public for their liberal patronage heretofore, and hope to merit a continuance of their custom.
H. R. NIXON.
Wilmington, N. C., December 11, 1847. 14tf

To the Public.
I TAKE this method of informing the public that I now occupy the Livery Stables formerly occupied by Mr. H. R. NIXON, and solicit the patronage of the public generally. All persons who may favor me with a call, may rest assured that their horses will be promptly attended to, as I flatter myself that I have the best of Ostlers.
☞Also a large Lot for the accommodation o DROVERS.
W. T. J. VANN.
April 20, 1849—[32-1y

DR. SWAYNE'S
CELEBRATED FAMILY MEDICINES.
CURE FOLLOWS CURE!
More Proofs of the Efficacy of
DR. SWAYNE'S
COMPOUND SYRUP of WILD CHERRY,
The Original and Genuine Preparation!
CONSUMPTION,
Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Liver Complaint, Spitting Blood, difficulty of Breathing, Pain in the Side and Breast, Palpitation of the Heart, Influenza, Croup, broken Constitution, Sore Throat, Nervous Debility, and all diseases of the Throat, Breast and Lungs; the most effectual and speedy cure known for any of the above diseases is
DR. SWAYNE'S
COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY!
ANOTHER HOME CERTIFICATE.
DR. SWAYNE'S
COMPOUND SYRUP of WILD CHERRY,
IS ALL IT PROFESSES TO BE,
The greatest Medicine in the known world.
OF all the cures that have ever been recorded, we may safely say the annals of medicine cannot furnish one to surpass this, which now stands as a living proof of the curability of Consumption, even when life had been despaired of.
DR. SWAYNE—Dear Sir—For the good of the public, I feel myself in duty bound to testify to the great cure which your Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry performed on me. For my part, I feel as if every body ought to know it. I was afflicted with a violent cough, spitting of blood, night sweats, hoarseness, and sound of the voice indicating an alarming state of disease; my appetite was gone, and my strength had so far failed me, that my friends and physician were persuaded I could not survive many days. My sister, who was my anxious care-taker, made inquiry where she would be likely to procure most certain relief. She was told that if Dr Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry failed in the cure, my life was then hopeless. Your medicine was immediately procured, and the first bottle gave relief, and by the time I had commenced the sixth bottle, my cough left me, and my strength much improved. In short, it has made a perfect cure of me; and I am at present as hearty a man as I wish, and have good reason to believe that the use of your medicine has saved me from a premature grave. I shall be pleased to give any information respecting my case.
Yours, with respect,
ISAAC MORGAN REEVES,
No. 38 Chester street, between Race and Vine, Philadelphia.

A Physician's Testimony.
Dr. J. H. ELLISON, Frankfort, Ky., says—I was induced, from a failure of the most potent expectorants recommended in our Materia Medica, in some cases of Diseased Lungs, to try your preparation of Wild Cherry. It is sufficient to say that I was so much pleased with the result of that and subsequent trials, that I now prescribe it in preference to all other remedies. I have been engaged in active practice for twelve years, and this is the first Patent Medicine I ever thought enough of to express an opinion in writing.
The genuine article is prepared only by Dr Swayne, inventor and sole proprietor, corner of Eighth and Race streets, Philadelphia. All Wild Cherry preparations being *"positively fictitious and counterfeit"* without his signature.

Worms! Worms!
DR. SWAYNE'S VERMIFUGE.—Read this wonderful cure:—
PHILADELPHIA, March 20, 1848.
DR. SWAYNE—Dear Sir—Having made use of various nauseous Vermifuge Medicines, which had been highly applauded by their proprietors, without the slightest good effect, and having heard my neighbors speaking in the highest terms of your Medicine, its *delightful taste and wonderful effect,* although I felt somewhat discouraged from the result of the articles I had forced upon my already emaciated, sickly, dyspeptic looking child, whose delicate and almost worn out frame the Worms had already begun to make their ravages; I concluded to make trial of your most *valuable Vermifuge,* which, to our great joy, the Worms had to let go their deadly and strong holds upon the vitals. Such was the effect of Dr SWAYNE'S VERMIFUGE on my child, which is now perfectly healthy, assuming all the color of the rose, with all the mirthfulness of an innocent and playful child.
Yours, with respect,
TOBIAS WIEGAND, No. 3 Howell st., Between Schuylkill Third and Fourth.

Beware of Mistakes.
REMEMBER—Dr. SWAYNE'S VERMIFUGE is put up in square bottles, covered with a beautiful wrapper, (steel engraving,) with the *Portrait of Dr. Swayne* thereon; also his signature. None other is genuine.

Cleanse and Purify.
Dr. Swayne's Sarsaparilla and Extract Tar Pills are a mild and gentle purgative, unsurpassed by any medicine for removing the bile, cleansing the stomach, and effectually purifying the blood.
The above valuable medicines are prepared only by Dr SWAYNE, N. W. corner of Eighth and Race streets, Philadelphia, to whom all orders should be addressed.
For sale, wholesale and retail, by
A. C. EVANS & BROTHER, Druggists, Wilmington, N. C.
Also by J. & W. JOHNSON, Clinton, N. C.; GEO. & CHAS. J. HILDRETH, Fayetteville, N. C., and by most respectable dealers in medicines throughout the United States.
March 16, 1849—[27

SEIDLITZ POWDERS.
Soda and Seidlitz Powders freshly prepared, always on hand, and for sale by W H LIPPITT,
Druggist & Chemist.

Epping's Co. Fl. Extract of Sarsaparilla and QUEEN'S DELIGHT.
TO THE PUBLIC.—This preparation has acquired a very extended and established celebrity in most of the Southern States of the Union; both in the hands of Physicians and private use; which its efficacy alone has sustained for several years, as a remedy for Scrofula or King's Evil, Ulcerated Sore Throat, long standing Rheumatic Affections, diseases of the skin, old sores, white swellings, diseases of the bones, and all cases of an ulcerous character. It is also particularly useful in chronic and nervous complaints occurring in debilitated and cachetic constitutions. Over Syphilis and the host of painful, di-agreeable and hitherto incurable affections resulting therefrom, such as ulcers of the throat, larynx, nodes, &c., and all those evils occasioned by an improper and injudicious use of "mercury," it displays complete control. It has been found to be a most useful purifier of the blood in all such diseases.
In all complicated cases of Scrofula and Syphilis, and in cases where the Syphilitic virus of the parent causes a development of Syphilis or Scrofula in the child, this is the only remedy upon which the hope of recovery can be reasonably founded. It relieves the disease, and at the same time imparts vigor to the whole system—under the use of this medicine, the patient is enabled to take nourishing food, which in other practice is withheld. In many cases where the horrible ravages of disease have taken so deep root that patients have been given up by the most skillful Physicians, the disease has been arrested and the patient restored to good health, &c., and the most reasonable expectations fully satisfied.
The cures performed in this city alone, are sufficient to establish its reputation on a permanent basis, and too solid to be effected either by the malignant or envious. It is worthy of note that the greater part of the patients cured had, previously to using this preparation, received the best medical treatment, and given up by their physicians as being beyond the reach of medical skill. It is, however, advisable, that it should be given, if practicable, under the superintendence of a physician, for him to prescribe such other remedies in conjunction with this as the necessity of the case may require. This preparation has put into the hands of physicians a remedy by which he can master a variety of diseases, which have hitherto baffled the greatest skill and study. It is a safe and harmless medicine, and removes all those evils which an unsuccessful use of mercury so often occasions.
Price $1 per bottle, or $5 for six bottles. Prepared and for sale by J. P. M. EPPING,
Chemist and Druggist, 277 King st., opposite Society street, Charleston, S. C.
Also for sale by A. C. EVANS & BROTHER, 39-5m] Wilmington, N C.

EXPOSE.
BY reading the following affidavit, the public will learn the origin or rather where the recipe for making the stuff they call Old Dr Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla came from—and will be able to judge which is the genuine and original, and of the honesty of the men who are employed in selling it as the original Dr Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Dr S. P. Townsend was the original proprietor and inventor of Dr Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and his medicine has gained a reputation that no other remedy ever gained. He manufactured over one million of bottles the last year, and is manufacturing at present 5,000 bottles per day. We use more Sarsaparilla and Yellow Dock in our establishment each day than all the other Sarsaparilla manufacturers in the world. Principal office, 126 Fulton street.

Read the Affidavit.
City and County of New York, ss.
William Armstrong of said city being duly sworn, doth depose and say that he is a practical Druggist and Chemist. That some time in the latter part of May, or first of June, 1848, a man by the name of Jacob Townsend, who at that time was a book and pamphlet pedlar, called upon deponent at the house of Mr Thompson, No. 42 Hudson street, where deponent boarded, and requested deponent to write him a recipe by which to make a Syrup of Sarsaparilla. Deponent further says, that he became acquainted with said Townsend at the office of Theodore Foster, Esq., book publisher, with whom said Townsend dealt. That said Townsend had had frequent conversations with deponent respecting the manufacture of an article of Sarsaparilla to be sold under the name of Dr Jacob Townsend.
That said Townsend stated he was an old man and poor, and was not fit for hard labor, and wished to make some money in order to live easy in his old days, and that if Sarsaparilla under the name of Townsend sold so well, and so much money was made by it, he could see no reason why he might not make something out of it too, (his name being Townsend,) if he could get a capable person to prepare a recipe and manufacture it for him. Deponent in one of the conversations asked said Townsend if he was related to Dr S P Townsend, to which he replied that he knew Dr S. P. would be down on him after he should commence; but that he did not care for him, as he had formed a copartnership with men who could furnish the requisite amount of capital—and was well prepared to defend himself against any attack that might be made on him.
Deponent further says that pursuant to the request of said Jacob Townsend, he wrote a recipe for the manufacture of a Syrup of Sarsaparilla and gave it to him. Said Townsend observed that he wanted to make a specimen to exhibit to his partners for their approval, as he wished to gratify them in every thing, as they furnished all the capital;—said Townsend also told deponent that the bottles they were to use were to be of the same size and shape as Dr S. P's, and deponent, at the request of said Jacob Townsend, went to the office of Dr S. P. and procured one of his labels.
And deponent further says that he has been informed and verily believes the Syrup of Sarsaparilla sold as Old Dr Jacob Townsend's, is made after the recipe furnished by deponent to Jacob Townsend, as aforesaid.
And further deponent saith not.
WILLIAM ARMSTRONG.
Sworn to before me, this 24th day of May, 1849,
C. S. WOODHULL,
Mayor of the city of New York.
For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by
Wm. H. LIPPITT,
Druggist & Chemist.
June 1, 1849—[38-tf

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS.
Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, Fancy Articles, Garden Seed, &c &c &c. A large and fresh supply always on hand. For sale by
W H LIPPITT,

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
SAMPSON COUNTY.
Superior Court of Law—Spring Term, 1849.
Nicholas P. Chesnutt, vs. Allen W. Hicks and Charles Henry. } Covenant—Service acknowledged by Charles Henry.
IT appearing to the Court that the defendant, ALLEN W. HICKS, resides beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the "Journal," published in Wilmington, for said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court-House in Clinton, on the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, and plead or demur, or judgment by default will be taken against him.
Witness, Wm. McKay, Clerk of said Court, at office, the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday of March, 1849, and over-third year of American Independence. W. McKOY, C. S. C.
Aug 31, 1849—[51-6w [Pr fee $4 20]

TRUST SALE.
IN accordance with a deed of assignment made to me, by Edward H. Rue, bearing date 13th February 1849, I will proceed to sell at auction, at Exchange corner, on Monday, the 1st of October, if not previously disposed of at private sale, a HOUSE AND LOT, on the south-western corner of Church street continued, and Boundary street; the lot containing one hundred and sixty-five feet front, on Church continued, running back along Boundary street, sixty-six feet. The house is newly built, of best materials neatly finished and painted; four rooms, a kitchen and other outhouses; with a well of excellent water.
ALSO: Another small House and Lot, on the east and adjoining the above; the Lot the same size, one hundred and sixty-five feet front, and running back sixty-six feet.
Terms made known on day of sale. The said property, or either portion of it, may be purchased privately, on application to the subscriber, at any time previous to the day of sale.
N. N. NIXON, Assignee.
August 31, 1849. 51-ts

Valuable Lands for Sale.
THE subscriber offers for sale the valuable FARM and LANDS, on which he now resides, situated on the east side of South River, and formerly owned by George Bannerman. Said lands contains five hundred and seventy five Acres, of which there is enough cleared to produce from one thousand to twelve hundred bushels of corn per year. The improvements are a good dwelling and out-houses, together with a well of excellent water.
Persons wishing to purchase can see the place and learn all the particulars by applying on the premises to GEORGE W. HENRY.
New Hanover county, Aug. 31, 1849. 51-7t*

FOR RENT,

From first of October, a small two story dwelling house, on Church and Front Streets, first door from the corner, now occupied by Mr. W. J. Hosier. For further particulars apply to
N. E. BRICKHOUSE.
August 31st.—[51-5-y

LAND FOR SALE.
206 ACRES OF LAND for sale, situated on Long Creek, adjoining the lands of James Bourdeaux, J. Bunting, and others, known as the House place, and lately owned by C. Hartz. For terms apply to JOHN G. BAUMAN,
Corner of Front and Market streets.
Wilmington, Sept 7, 1849—[52-tf

BUGGY AND HARNESS.
A first rate Buggy and Harness, slightly used, of Carolina make, and will be sold low.
PERRIN & HARTSFIELD.
August 10, 1849 —[48-tf

Doct. D. Jayne's Family Medicines.
Just received by Schr. Locsburg,
2 doz Jayne's Expectorant;
2 " " Hair Tonic;
4 " " Alterative;
½ " " Hair Dye;
3 " " Carminative Balsam;
6 " " Tonic Vermifuge;
16 " " Sanative Pills;
1 " " Ague Pills;
ALSO,
25 " Doct. N. B. Leily's Blood Pills.
For sale by WM H LIPPITT,
July 20. Druggist & Chemist.

Bound for the Gold Regions!
THE subscriber having determined on going to California, offers for sale his Lot and buildings thereon, situated on Market street, now occupied as a Carriage Manufactory. The Lot is large, and the buildings can be conveniently converted into large and comfortable dwellings.
Also, a variety of RIDING VEHICLES, Saddles, Bridles, and Harness, which will be sold very low.
To any person wishing a pleasant residence, the above location will be found very desirable, and a *bargain* may be had. Terms easy.
All persons indebted to the subscriber by note or account, are requested to settle the same without delay. ISAAC WELLS.
Wilmington, N. C., July 13, 1849

SELLING OFF!
BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!
THE subscriber being compelled to close up the business of the late firm of JOHN KYLE & Co., before the first day of October next, wishes to inform the citizens of Wilmington that he will sell BARGAINS, from their large and extensive stock of French, English, Irish, Swiss, and American Dry-Goods, until the 15th of September, when the balance of their stock, if not disposed of at private sale, will be offered at Auction, without reserve. JOHN KYLE.
August 17th, 1849—[49-tf

N. B.—All those indebted to the late firm of JOHN KYLE & Co., will please call and settle their accounts, either by cash or note, as further indulgence cannot be given. JOHN KYLE.
August 7th, 1849

FRUIT TREES, &c.
THE subscriber has removed his Nursery Establishment from Randolph county to Guilford county, near Greensboro', and solicits orders for Apple, Peach, Pear, Nectarine, and Apricot Trees, which he will furnish from 50 to 100 per cent. cheaper than they can be obtained at from Northern Nurseries. His intention is to make a regular business of it, and he also intends having an extensive assortment of Shrubs and Flowers for sale, and he asks for his efforts such patronage as State pride and interest should prompt the people of North Carolina to give him.
His agent in Wilmington is Mr. J. WILKINSON, who has some of his Trees for sale, and who will receive orders. Orders may also be directed to the subscriber at Greensboro'.
THOS. H. FENTRESS.
December 22, 1848—[15-1y

TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED
TO the Jail of Sampson county, on the 7th inst. a mulatto boy, who calls himself James Moore, and says he was bound to Jon W. Wells of Brunswick county. James Moore is about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, spare built, and supposed to be seventeen or eighteen years of age. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.
A. B. CHESNUTT *Sheriff.*
July 14, 1848—[44-tf

LIME! LIME!! LIME!!!
800 BBLS. Lincolnville White Lump; Also, calcined Plaster, Plastering Hair, and Fire Brick, Hydraulic Cement; 1000 bbls. Lime, &c. For sale by J. C. & R. B. WOOD.

FOR RENT.
FROM the 1st October, that large two story brick House on Third Street, nearly opposite the Odd Fellow's School, known as the KENAN House For terms, apply to
WM. A. BERRY, M. D.
July 27, 1849—[46-tf

SNUFF.
9 bbls Snuff. For sale by
OWEN HOLMES.
s21]

JAMAICA RUM.
1 hhd old Jamaica Rum. For sale by
OWEN HOLMES.
s21]

For the Removal and Permanent Cure of all
NERVOUS DISEASES,
And of those Complaints which are caused by an impaired, weakened or unhealthy condition of the
NERVOUS SYSTEM.
This beautiful and convenient application of the mysterious powers of GALVANISM and MAGNETISM, has been pronounced by distinguished physicians, both in Europe and the United States, to be the *most valuable medicinal discovery of the Age.*
Dr. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC BELT
and
MAGNETIC FLUID,
is used with the most perfect and certain success in all cases of
GENERAL DEBILITY,
Strengthening the weakened body, giving tone to the various organs, and invigorating the entire system

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Friday Morning, September 28, 1849.

☞We would respectfully invite attention to our advertising columns.

THE ORIGINAL VIRGINIA SERENADERS, OF PHILADELPHIA, will give an Ethiopian entertainment this evening, at the Masonic Hall. They are spoken very highly of, in the Northern papers, as being the best company of this kind in existence.

☞The steamer Gladiator, belonging to the line between Wilmington and Charleston, left Smithville on Monday last, having on board the company of U. S. Artillery which has for some time past been stationed at Fort Johnson. She is bound for Pilatka, Florida, having been chartered by the government for the purpose of conveying the troops to that point. It is said that the Wilmington & Raleigh Rail Road Company, by which the boat is owned, are to receive $1,000 for the trip.

HOSPITAL SURGEON.—The case of Dr. A. J. DeRosset has been cited in contradiction of our statement that no previous removal had ever been made in this office. Now, we here state, upon the authority of Murphy V. Jones himself, by whom Dr. DeRosset is asserted to have been removed, that Dr. DeRosset was *not* removed, but *resigned*, we believe, on account of some reduction of the fees appertaining to the office. The medium through which we have received this authority, is above suspicion. However, if we be wrong, Dr. DeRosset himself can easily correct us. Of course, his statement, one way or the other, will be conclusive. By the way, we may as well mention, now that our hand is in, that Mr. Jones himself was a whig appointee, having been placed in office by John Tyler, and *not* removed by James K. Polk.

THE DEAF MUTE.—We have before us the first number of a very neat semi-monthly paper, published at the North Carolina Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb The object in starting the paper is stated to be for the purpose of giving employment to the pupils of the Institution, to whom printing is peculiarly adapted, as well as to enable them to acquire a business by which they may be able to gain a comfortable and honorable support through life. The Deaf Mute will be chiefly devoted to the diffusion of information on the subject of the instruction of the deaf and dumb, and blind, but not to the exclusion of other matters of general interest.

PROTECTION.—We would call the attention of our readers to the tables which will be found in other columns of our paper, which, we think, will convince any reasonable man that the cry of ruined manufactures is a mere claptrap, got up by a greedy interest, which, although making more money than any other in the country, is still not content with its gains, but wishes to have all other interests taxed to add to its profits. In the language of a very able writer, facts constitute the great restraint on the imposition of interests, the dogmatism of fanatics and bigots, the fallacies of the vulgar, the prejudices of the sectional, and the dreams of enthusiasts. Facts are the tests of systems, the landmarks of progress, the harvest of time, the elemental particles of truth, and when these can be brought in support of a system, the mere outcry of those interested partizans to whom their own pecuniary profit is a matter of more importance than the justice of their cause, or the well-being of their country, can have no more effect than the idle wind. When we see that the amount and value of domestic manufactures has largely increased since the enactment of the tariff of '46—when we find that although since that tariff went into operation our imports have been very large, our exports have more than kept pace with them—when we find that the revenue of the country is larger than it has ever previously been, and the credit of the government as high, if not higher, it will be very hard, indeed, to create a panic, or to convince the people that the country is ruined, when we see the contrary for ourselves. This idea of protection is the last remnant of the series of measures which Henry Clay advocated under the name of the American system, and which composed the once vaunted Whig platform. Like the "last rose of summer," it is left "blooming alone." In a few years it, too, will pass away, and the history of the whole system be as a "tale that is told."

A STANDING ITEM.—The failure of the mails has got to be a standing item with our exchanges. We hardly pick up a paper without finding some such notice as the following, which we clip at random from the Philadelphia Bulletin of the 24th:

"The Southern mail failed again this morning beyond Richmond."

How Cave Johnson *would* suffer!

THE COURTS.—Judge Dick, the presiding Judge on this Circuit, will hold sessions of the Superior Court for the remaining counties of this Judicial district in the following order:

Robeson	County,	October 1st.
Bladen	"	" 8th.
Columbus	"	" 15th.
Brunswick	"	" 22d.
N. Hanover	"	" 29th.
Sampson	"	November 5th.
Cumberland	"	" 12th.

Superior Court will be held in Wayne on the 1st of October, and in Onslow on the 7th of November.

☞Mr. Bancroft, late Minister of the United States to Great Britain, is, as we learn from the newspapers, at present sojourning in the city of New York, with the intention to take up his residence there, and devote his time henceforth to literary pursuits.

FIRE IN QUEBEC.—A destructive fire occurred in Quebec, Canada, on the 24th instant, which resulted in the destruction of twenty-five houses in the business part of the city. The loss of property is estimated at $120,000

RETURN OF MR. CLIFFORD.—Mr. Clifford, our late Minister to Mexico, came passenger from Vera Cruz to Mobile in the British steamship Severn, which arrived at the latter place on the 24th instant.

THE BUTLER DIVORCE CASE.—The courts have finally decreed a divorce dissolving the bond of matrimony between Pierce Butler and Fanny Kemble Butler, his wife. The decree, of course, leaves the parties at liberty to marry again.

☞The Russian armies have evacuated Hungary. Russia is to receive compensation for her services to Austria out of the Polish territories of the latter power. Several important positions in Gallicia or Austrian Poland are to be ceded to Russia.

THE DIFFICULTY WITH FRANCE.—THE OFFICIAL PAPERS.—We have read very carefully the voluminous official correspondence in relation to the recent difficulty with, and dismissal of, the French Minister; and after having done so, we have come to the inevitable conclusion, that far too much importance has been attached to this matter. We can see nothing in the whole affair that is at all likely to disturb the peaceful relations existing between the two Republics. Indeed, although in the letters of Mr. Poussin there is much to blame in tone and manner, still we can find nothing to justify the idea of a premeditated insult, either on the part of the Minister, or of the Government he represents. Perhaps, too, Mr. Clayton is not totally devoid of blame in the matter. We cannot conceal from ourself the fact that, while the French Minister's communications are extremely objectionable, no high rank either in diplomatic courtesy or ability can be claimed for those of Mr. Clayton. On the whole, it seems more like an exhibition of personal acerbity on the part of the worthy diplomats towards each other, than anything deserving attention as a national matter. Indeed it is gravely hinted that a lady is at the bottom of the whole affair, which has had its rise in some neglect or violation of social etiquette. At any rate, unless there should exist a pre-determination to have a quarrel "nolus volus," as old Zach would classically express himself, it is impossible to see how any hostile relations can grow out of it.

The first half of the correspondence, extending from Feb. 27th, 1849, till April 21st, of the same year, relates to a claim preferred by the French Minister on behalf of a Frenchman named Port, who bought a quantity of tobacco seized at Puebla, Mexico, in October of 1847, as the property of the Mexican government, which tobacco was sold at public auction by the agents of the United States, on behalf of our government. It seems that the tobacco was sold by mistake, having been previously disposed of to another person, of which circumstance, it is alleged, Port was fully aware at the time of buying it. A claim was preferred by the former purchaser, a Mr. Domercq, for the tobacco, which claim was allowed, and restitution ordered and made.—Port's purchase of the tobacco was thus annulled, and the tobacco was taken from him and restored to Domercq, the purchase money being returned to him. Port then preferred a claim for $5,000 damages, alledging that he had suffered losses to that amount by having his bargain for the tobacco broken through. This claim was abjudicated upon and refused by a military court at Puebla, on the ground that Port knew at the time that he bought the tobacco, that it was private property, and consequently did so at his own risk. The decision of the court was approved by both Gens. Scott and Butler, the latter General, however, gave orders to the commandant at Puebla to lay the whole case immediately before the Secretary of War. These seem to be the facts of the case as nearly as we can arrive at them. The whole matter rests upon the question as to whether Port acted in good faith in the purchase of the tobacco; if he did, he was entitled to damages, if he did not, he had no right to them.

In reply to M. Poussin's demand for damages on behalf of Port, Mr. Clayton laid before him the proceedings of the court at Puebla, and other documents relating to the affair, adding that he could see no reason for interfering with the decision of that court. The letters and testimony of Col. Childs, the Governor of Puebla, directly charge Port with dishonesty in the affair. Poussin, in his reply, retorts warmly upon Col. Childs, and concludes his communication with the following sentence:

"The Government of the United States must be convinced that it is more honorable to acquit fairly a debt contracted during war, under the pressure of necessity, than avoid its payment by endeavoring to brand the character of an honest man."

This highly objectionable sentence was promptly withdrawn on demand of Mr. Clayton, and the paper was filed in the Department of State. This prompt withdrawal by Mr. Poussin, was accepted as full atonement for any offensive expressions which had been used in relation to the affair of Mr. Port, and the matter being thus settled, we cannot see any bearing it can have at present, but as it has been lugged in by Mr. Clayton, we have thought it better to give a plain statement of the whole affair. The correspondence closed with the 21st of April of this year.

The second transaction embraced in the correspondence, and indeed the only one which can properly have any bearing upon the subject, relates to a claim for salvage, made by Capt. Carpender, of the United States Steamer *Iris*, for saving the French ship *Eugenie*, off Vera Cruz, whilst on the rock El Riso, near the anchorage of Anton Lizardo, in 1848.

Captain Carpender, conceiving that the officers and men of the Iris were entitled to salvage, detained the Eugenie for some time; and the payment of salvage having been refused by the consignee, he restored her to the Captain. The French Minister demands that Capt. Carpender shall be severely censured for what he deems an insult to the French flag, in. as he alleges, the illegal detention of the Eugenie. The U. S. Government, believing that there was nothing censurable in the conduct of Capt. Carpender, refused to comply with the demand of the French Minister—the law officer of the United States having given his opinion in favor of the right of Capt. Carpender to claim salvage, and detain the vessel until it was paid. With his note communicating this decision to the French Minister, Mr. Clayton also enclosed Capt. Carpender's statement of the affair. The annexed note of Mr. Poussin, is the one which was considered so offensive as to justify his dismissal:

Translation of a note from the Minister Plenipotentiary of France.

LEGATION OF FRANCE,
Washington, May 30, 1849.

SIR: I received on the 28th of May, the note which you did me the honor to address to me on the same day, in answer to mine calling upon the government of the United States to disavow the conduct of Commander Carpender, of the American war steamer Iris, towards the French ship Eugenie, of Havre, which had run upon the bank of Riso, near the anchorage of Anton Lizardo.

The explanations given by Commander Carpender are not of a nature, Mr. Secretary of State, such as to dispel the discontent which his proceedings have caused to my government.

He considered, as he says, and he still considers, that the case was one of salvage; that the rights acquired by him as the saver of the vessel saved, empowered him to keep possession of her until his extravagant pretensions were fully satisfied; but his opinions have little interest in our eyes, when we have to condemn his conduct.

I called on the cabinet, at Washington, Mr. Secretary of State, in the name of the French government, to address a severe reproof to that officer of the American navy, in order that the error which he has committed, on a point involving the dignity of your national marine, might not be repeated hereafter.

From your answer, Mr. Secretary of State, I am unfortunately induced to believe that your government subscribes to the strange doctrines professed by Commander Carpender, of the war steamer Iris; and I have only to protest, in the name of my government, against those doctrines.

I have the honor to be, with distinguished consideration, your most obedient servant,

GUILLAUME TELL POUSSIN.

Hon. J. M. CLAYTON, Secretary of State.

This letter, along with the whole correspondence, was forwarded to our Minister at Paris, to be laid before the French Government, which was done. M. De Tocqueville, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the French Republic, in his reply refuses to recall the Minister, at the same time disavowing all wish to give offence, and expressing the fullest confidence in the honor and integrity of the United States. This reply was not considered satisfactory by our Government, and the answer of Mr Clayton informs the French Government that the Executive of the U. States can hold no further correspondence with Mr. Poussin. This communication is dated Sept., 10th. The note informing Mr. Poussin of the fact is dated the 14th inst.

So stands the matter. At best a quarrel about nothing, which we think would never have been heard of, had the personal relations of the Secretary of State with the French Minister been of a friendly character. In a very short time we will know how the matter is received in France. We repeat, however, that we can see nothing to endanger the peace and harmony of two enlightened nations, unless it be brought about by stupidity and folly.

It is to be regretted that a class of semi-official letter-writers for papers in the Northern Cities are in the habit of giving out exaggerated accounts of matters like these, by which the public mind is excited and prejudiced to a degree that even the official statement is insufficient to allay. The first intimation of this affair came through the letters of Washington correspondents of the Baltimore Sun and other papers, and insulting expressions were imputed to the French Minister which had no place in his letters. The whole affair will no doubt blow over and be forgotten before the meeting of Congress.

AMERICAN ARISTOCRACY—THE PERSONAL DIFFICULTY BETWEEN MR. CLAYTON AND THE FRENCH MINISTER.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald gives the annexed history of the difficulty between our Secretary of State and the Ambassador of France. It would, perhaps, be as well to premise, that *grisette* means simply a working girl—one who earns her own support by her own exertions. We know that there is a large party, even in this country, who consider virtuous labor disgraceful, but we had hardly thought that any administration would have dared, openly and authoritatively, to stamp it as degrading. The Cabinet, in the plenitude of their aristocracy, should get His Imperial Majesty of Hayti to make dukes and princes of the whole batch of them. It will be seen that even the bare *suspicion* of having once been poor, excluded the ladies of the French Legation from the diplomatic courtesies of our *Republican* administration:—

Soon after the inauguration of Gen. Taylor, it may be be remembered that a grand entertainment with proper attention to etiquette, several members of the cabinet were called into the councils of the White House. It was proposed, as usual, that all the ministers, with their secretaries, including their ladies, should be invited to that grand diplomatic *fete*, with the exception of the French ambassador. It appears that M. and Madame Poussin had previously both called on the President, the minister presenting his lady to the family of the President, and everything passed off ladylike. This was a preliminary step in social diplomatic etiquette; but, for other reasons, it was proposed to give an invitation to M. Poussin without including Madame Poussin. A considerable debate took place in the cabinet on this point, and Mr. Clayton was of opinion that Madame Poussin should not, and could not, be invited with the minister. The same rule was observed with regard to M. Marie and his lady. The reasons assigned for the exclusion of these ladies, were the position which, according to rumor, they had occupied in Paris—the one had been a governess, and the other a *grisette:* but I forbear to mention anything else.

On M. Poussin receiving his note of invitation for the Presidential dinner at the White House, without including Madame Poussin, he felt very indignant, but did not seem to know what course to take. He learned that Mr. Clayton was the person who brought about the exclusion of his lady, and his feelings became embittered to an extraordinary extent against him. Instead, however, of demanding an explanation, which he might have done, from the President and his cabinet, M. Poussin swallowed the exclusion and the dinner, and very unwisely allowed his feelings to escape in a diplomatic correspondence with Mr. Clayton on other and more important matters connected with the interests of the two countries. It is probable that all these preliminary facts, including the note of invitation, will come out in due time. The bad temper and acerbity, originating in that note of invitation, increased and rankled throughout the whole of the subsequent correspondence, which is now before the country. Mr. Clayton has kept his temper better than M. Poussion, but both the American Secretary and the French Minister, in their diplomatic intercourse, deserve, to a certain extent, the criticism pronounced upon it by M. de Tocqueville, the Minister for Foreign Affairs in Paris.

NEWSPAPERS IN ENGLAND.—Liverpool, the first commercial city in England, affords but one daily paper. In Manchester, the first manufacturing city in the world, there are no papers published oftener than twice a week. In London, the daily papers are not so numerous, nor have they as large a circulation as the papers in New York.

School Meeting.—The meeting of our citizens appointed for Wednesday last to consider the School report, did not take place, in consequence of the unpleasantness of the weather. On Saturday, in accordance with a second notice, a few met together, but it was deemed advisable to defer the whole subject to a citizens' meeting which it is designed to hold on the 17th of October.—*Chronicle.*

The site and name of French Mills' Post Office, in Onslow county, have been changed to Piney Green Post Office, and Isaac Marshall appointed P. M.

Drowned.—A black boy belonging to Mr. E. Kidder, about 14 years old, was drowned on Sunday in the Sound, a few miles from town, by the upsetting of a boat in which he, with several other persons, was on the way to the "Banks."—*Chronicle.*

SPECIFIC DUTIES.—With some unimportant deviations not affecting the general principle, the Democratic Tariff of 1846 is based upon the *ad valorem* principle,—or a principle according to which the duties upon all articles subject to pay duty, are charged in proportion to the actual value of the articles themselves. The system contended for by our opponents imposes a fixed duty of a certain amount upon all articles of a similar character without reference to their respective values, as, for instance, so much per yard upon broadcloth, or so much per pound upon coffee. Now every body knows that some descriptions of broadcloth are worth twice as much per yard as others. Some descriptions of coffee are worth twice as much per pound as others, yet under a system of specific duties they are all charged alike per yard or per pound. To show the operation of this, let us take two yards of broadcloth, one costing, say six dollars, the other three dollars, and both paying a duty of, say two dollars per yard. Is it not evident that one is taxed twice as high according to its value as the other? This, while the finer and more expensive article, chiefly used by the rich, pays a duty of only thirty-three and one-third per cent., the lower priced article which the poor man uses pays double, or that proportion—66 2-3 per cent.

Against the *ad valorem* system, it is contended, that as the duty is charged according to the invoice, it leads merchants to commit perjury by invoicing their goods two low, and then swearing to the invoices. But it should be remembered that the collector, in any case where he suspects fraud, has the power of compelling the merchant to part with his goods at the value he return them to the custom-house. We should think that this would be a pretty effectual guard against fraud to any great extent. Besides, it should be remembered that this liability to deception and fraud is inseperable from all human systems, and as none can altogether prevent it, that is best which most nearly accomplishes this desirable end. At any rate the specific system, by its very use, inflicts far more flagrant wrongs than even the abuse of the ad valorem system can lead to. So plain indeed, is the fact, that even Henry Clay himself was forced to admit it, and in one of his last speeches in the Senate of the United States, he furnishes one of the most forcible arguments in favor of the *ad valorem* principle which we have anywhere met. We would call the attention of our whig readers to the words of their ablest statesman, and formerly at least their great embodiment:

Extracts from Mr. Clay's speech.

"What are the other principles of the act? First, there is the principle that a fixed ad valorem duty shall prevail and be in force at all times. For one, I am willing to abide by that principle. There are certain vague notions afloat as to the utility and necessity of specific duties and discriminations, which, I am persuaded, arise from a want of a right understanding on the subject. We have had the *ad valorem* principle practically in force ever since the compromise act was passed; and there has been no difficulty in administering the duties of the treasury on that principle.

"It was necessary first to ascertain the value of the goods, and then to impose the duty upon them; and from the commencement of the act to this day, the *ad valorem* principle has been substantially in operation. Compare the difference between specific and the *ad valorem* system of duties, and I maintain that the latter is justly entitled to the preference. The one principle declares the duty paid shall be upon the real value of the article taxed; the specific principle imposes an equal duty on articles greatly unequal in value. Coffee, for example, (and it is an article which always suggests itself to my thoughts,) is one of the articles on which a specific duty has been levied. Now it is perfectly well known that the Mocha coffee is worth at least twice as much as the coffee of St. Domingo or Cuba, yet both pay the same duty. The tax has no respect to the value, but it is arbitrarily levied on all articles of a specific kind alike, however various and unequal may be their value. I say that, in theory, and according to every sound principle of justice, the *ad valorem* mode of taxation is entitled to the preference. There is, I admit, one objection to it: as the value of an article is a matter subject to opinion, and as opinions will ever vary, either honestly or fraudulently, there is some difficulty in preventing frauds. But with the home valuation proposed by my friend from Rhode Island, (Mr. Simmons,) the *ad valorem* system can be adopted with all practicable safety, and will be liable to those chances only of fraud which are inevitable under any and every system.

"Again: what has been the fact from the origin of the government until now? The articles from which the greatest amount of revenue has been drawn, such as woollens, linens, silks, cottons, worsteds, and a few others, have all been taxed on the *ad valorem* principle, and there has been no difficulty in the operation. I believe, upon the whole, that it is the best mode. I believe that if we adopt a fixed rate *ad valorem*, wherever it can be done, the revenue will be subjected to fewer frauds than the injustice and frauds incident to specific duties. One of the most prolific sources of the violation of our revenue laws has been, as everybody knows, the effort to get in goods of a finer quality and higher value, admitted under the lower rate of duty required for those of a lower value. The honorable gentleman from New Hampshire, (Mr. Woodbury,) and the honorable senator from New York, (Mr. Wright,) both well know this. But if the duty was laid *ad valorem*, there could be no motive for such an effort, and the fraud in its present form would have no place. In England, as all who have read the able report made by Mr. Hume, a Scottish member in the House of Commons, must perceive, they seem to be giving up specific duties, and the tendency in the public mind appears to be, instead of having a variety of specific duties and a variety of *ad valorem* duties, to have one permanent fixed rate of duty for all articles. I am willing, I repeat, to adhere to this great principle as laid down in the compromise act. If there be those who suppose that, under the specific form of duty, a higher degree of protection can be secured than under the other mode, I would observe that the actual measure of protection does not depend upon the *form* but on the *amount* of the duty which is levied on the foreign rival article."

PRETTY CONSISTENCY.—The party now in power, and who seem so desirous of a quarrel with France on a mere question of etiquette, is the same party that, in 1846, denounced the government for a war that was provoked by an actual invasion of our soil by foreign troops. Should the present affair unfortunately lead to hostilities, of which we cannot now perceive the most distant possibility, it will be seen how differently Democrats support the government in a war, even when they differ from it in opinion, from the Mexican Whigs who endeavored to embarrass Mr. Polk's administration during the pendency of the Mexican war.

☞William Tell Poussin is a son of the celebrated French painter of the same name. Poussin, although no diplomat, is said to be a man of considerable talents. He was a protigee of Napoleon.

THE DEMOCRATIC UNION IN NEW YORK—THE WILMINGTON CHRONICLE AND FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.—That the Democratic party was defeated in the last Presidential contest by the division in the State of New York, there can be no doubt, and that without that division the Taylor ascendancy in that State, and throughout the Union, would not only be endangered but positively destroyed, is equally unquestionable; we need not, therefore, be surprised at any exhibition of ill feeling or disappointment on the part of the administration presses, in view of the recent union in that State; it is perfectly natural, and we do not blame them for it, but they should not let their feelings so far overcome them as to lead them to misrepresent either the action of the conventions or our words in speaking of that action. Our neighbor of the Chronicle takes exception against our remark that slavery has nothing to do with *State* politics. We here take occasion to reiterate that expression, in the connection in which we used it. We were speaking of the State of New York. What has New York, as a *State*, to do with slavery? Nothing. But the Chronicle introduces the case of a Whig candidate for Governor, who may happen to be an Abolitionist, a very common circumstance, by the way. We would, of course, censure him, upon the very ground we have laid down—that the question has nothing to do with State politics—that he is interfering where he has no business—which, indeed, is the grand error in all forms of Abolitionism.

In reply to the Fayetteville Observer, we would call its attention to a fact of which its editor must be aware:—That the meeting at Syracuse, on the 14th, was simply a meeting of certain persons residing in that town, and its resolutions are simply the private opinion of the individuals. The "Hunker" Convention, which met on the 6th instant, nominated a State ticket, and, in order to promote union, authorized the withdrawal of one-half the ticket, provided the "Barnburner" Convention filled out the ticket with well known Democrats, and imposed no tests upon the candidates inconsistent with the resolutions adopted by the Democratic Convention in the Presbyterian Church. Those resolutions were as follows:

1. *Resolved*, That we are opposed to the extension of slavery to the free territories of the United States, but we do not regard the slavery question, in any form of its agitation, or any opinion in relation thereto, as a test of political faith, or as a rule of party action.

2 *Resolved*, That the power of Congress over slavery in the territories, and the particular modes of legislation thereon, are, among democrats, controverted questions, and that we concede to every one in relation thereto the undisputed right of opinion, not regarding any particular mode of constitutional construction on this question a part of the democratic creed, or as essential to fellowship with our democratic brethren in this State, or in any section of the Union.

These resolutions certainly leave it an open question. The ticket was completed by the Barnburners in accordance with these doctrines.

THE FAYETTEVILLE PLANK ROAD.—We regret to learn that a difficulty has arisen in regard to the location of this work, which has lead to a suspension of operations. The Carolinian of the 22d, has the following paragraphs in relation to this matter:

Sold again! and got the money! used to be the cry of a candy vender when we were a boy, which is brought to mind by the news which reached us yesterday, that Judge Dick had issued a mandamus commanding the President and Directors of the F. & W. Plank Road Company to stop work on the road or else build it on the mile branch route. This mandamus (if it don't damn the road we shall rejoice,) was issued on the petition of Murdock McKinnon, Wm. S. Latta, R M. Orrel, Wm. Huske, C. J. Campbell, W. G. Matthews, D. G. McRae, J. & T. Waddill, B. Robinson, Dan'l McDiarmid, Duncan Murchison, J. D. Williams, John Eccles. So, after all, the road is "sold to the Dutch," and, like Gen. Scott, with a fire in front and another in the rear, is in a bad predicament. It has been said of the people of Fayetteville that they will neither gee nor haw, but stand stock still; and when pricked behind will kick up before, and vice versa, like the ass that Peter started to the wedding on.

The Directors have met and promptly stopped all operations, and the laborers are turned out to grass. Some swear and others "look daggers, but use none" We hope none will fight; but we fear there will be a general "kick up," and next year will find us still "kicking," though very feebly, expecting to "kick the bucket" every time.

The Observer of last Tuesday, has the following postscript in regard to it:

Tuesday morning—We have pleasure in stating that there is a prospect of a speedy settlement of the difficulty. The Board, last evening, unanimously agreed to propose to the Mandamus party to refer the question to Gov. Manly, which we doubt not will be assented to this morning.

THE MANE AND TAIL OF THE QUARREL.—We find the following account of the origin of the estrangement between Mr. Clayton and the French Minister, in the Washington Correspondence of the Baltimore Clipper, a strong Taylor paper. As the same or a similar rumor has reached us through several reliable sources, we think this worthy of attention. The facts may not be precisely as stated, but we feel certain that something of the sort is at the bottom of it. The Clipper's correspondent says:

It has been stated in the papers that (as in the first days of the world she produced mischief,) woman was the cause of the recent estrangement of the French Minister and the American Secretary of State, although it is made to appear that the trouble originated on the part of the other sex. The white horse of Gen. Taylor, it is known, came to the city with but half the mane and "narrative" with which he started from Louisiana. In the course of conversation among distinguished men, to account for this, it was stated that ladies had caused hair to be plucked from the animal for the purpose of putting it in brooches and finger rings! The minister seriously believed the pleasantry, and honestly remarked that there was "an indelicacy about the matter that did not comport with refinement and good breeding." A defence of the fair sex was immediately volunteered by "Mr. Secretary Clayton," and this produced a rejoinder from Wm. Tell Poussin. Aware that the cause of quarrel must become known, and would appear ridiculous in print, a new issue was raised, as appears by the printed correspondence. The French Government, through M. Tocqueville, did not deem the original subject of sufficient importance to justify him in expressing his opinion upon it; besides, he had some regard for his reputation as a statesman, and was no judge of horse-flesh. The information comes from a gentleman of respectability, who declares that this is "the head and front," or rather the mane and tail of the disruption. We do not, however, wish to be understood as expressing a belief in its truth.

So it would seem, that although our venerable friend, old Whitey, can no longer unfold a "tail," "each particular hair" is bound to stand on end, and defy the world in arms by *mane* force. After this escapade, we think that the Turkish custom of carrying horse tails as a standard, might be very properly introduced into this country, and three white horse tails always carried before Mr. Clayton who would thus be elevated to the dignity of a pasha of three tails.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITISH STEAMSHIP CAMBRIA—SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.—Of the news by the Cambria, which brings Liverpool dates to the 8th inst., we have the following summary:—

The Cholera in Europe.—The cholera is greatly on the increase throughout England. The deaths in London for the week ending on the 8th was 7,796, of which 1,663 were of cholera. The deaths in Liverpool are still greater, in proportion to the number of inhabitants, for the week. It is also on the increase in Dublin. Several distinguished persons have died with it in Paris and other parts of France. Vienna and Berlin are suffering more than Paris. In Berlin the deaths are more than 40 per day.

The markets are dull and without change.

The weather for harvesting continues fine throughout Great Britain.

Trade is active in all departments, and employment in the manufacturing districts abundant.

The royal family are still sojourning in Scotland, but were to return to London on the 13th.

Austria and Hungary.—Comorn and Peterwarden still hold out against the Imperial forces; the former commanded by Klapka and the latter by Riel. The Russian General (Berg) had a long interview with Riel, on the 23d ultimo, which resulted in the Hungarian General going to Haynau to arrange terms for capitulation The impregnable position of Comorn induces Klapka to demand good conditions.

A letter received from Vienna, of the 31st ultimo, states that several Magyar chiefs had been executed, among them an ex Minister of Austria, who had proved recreant to his country, and that one General had been hung and another shot. Kossuth's mother and his children, and the wives and children of several Magyar chiefs, had arrived as prisoners at Presburg.

The greater portion of the Russian army was marching towards Gallicia, but Gen. Rumeger's corps is to remain at Nichola. Grosswarden, Budah, and Pesth, are to have each a garrison of 3000 men.

The Hungarian corps of Perezel entered Cnova, but the Turkish authorities refused to receive them until they had laid down their arms.

Gorgey's surrender was known at Comorn on the 18th, and a summons was sent to the garrison by the imperialists either to follow the example of Gorgey or offer terms of capitulation.

Klapka, and those members of the late Hungarian diet who had declared that the house of Hapsburg had forfeited all claim to the throne of Hungary, were conveyed to Pesth.

A letter from Vienna states that the Emperor of Austria had pardoned Gorgey, who had departed for Styria, where he intended to reside.

The Imperialist forces entered Vienna on the 27th.

Prussia and Austria.—The German question seems about to be settled. There is to be a directory to govern the confederation, the members of which are to be provided by the Vienna and Munich cabinets, and will labor for the common interests of the whole of Germany. The presidency of the directory will be chosen alternately by Austria and Prussia.

The Austrian Government is endeavoring to persuade the Arch Duke John to resign his position as Vicar of the Empire.

The Frankfort correspondent of a London paper writes on the 31st, that there is little doubt that a Congress will be held there the ensuing week for the purpose of finally arranging the German question.

The Committee of the Chamber of Oldenburg have unanimously decided to reject the proposition to join the confederation proposed by Prussia, Saxony, and Hanover.

France.—The Paris Moniteur publishes a a decree, reinstating seventy-one Lieutenant Generals and fourteen Major Generals, who were placed on the retired list by the Provisional Government of the February revolution.

The French Government continues to refuse passports to the German refugees, who were passing through France en route for America.

Gen. Oudinot is expected to arrive at Paris on the 20th.

The appointment of Lucien Murat, as Ambassador to Madrid, is considered an act of conciliation to the two parties in the Cabinet.

Rome.—The Pope's Minister of the Interior, has arrived and installed himself head of the police and entirely under the head control of the French authorities. His first decree is concerning the paper money, and guarantees the notes of the State for their declared value, and imposes fine and imprisonment on all who refuse to take them.

A military commission has been established for re-organizing the Roman troops. All promotions since November are annulled until a commission shall have reported on the conduct of each man. The Triumverites and Cardinals have substituted a commission for the purpose of prosecuting the authors of the outrages committed against religion during the revolutionary period.

Rostolan, the successor of Oudinot, has assumed the command of the French army of occupation.

A Te Deum has been sung in all the churches of Russia, in honor of the triumphs in Hungary.

The Emperor of Russia was at Warsaw on the 20th.

The Austrians have evacuated Modina, the last place they occupied in the Piedmontese territory.

LATEST FROM FLORIDA—*Interview with Indians.*—A letter dated Pilatka, September 13, says:

"The express from Tampa Bay yesterday brought information that Capt. Casey, of the army, had met a party of Indians, including some sub-chiefs, at Sara Soto; that they received him in the most cordial manner, exhibiting the most friendly feelings, and overwhelming him with kindness They stated that the recent outrages at Indian river and Pease creek were entirely disclaimed and repudiated by Billy Bowlegs and Sam Jones, and indeed by the whole nation; and intimated a willingness to deliver up the murderers, five in number, to our forces for punishment. The interview terminated by an agreement to meet Gen. Twiggs in grand council on the 18th of the present month, for the purpose of *explanations*, &c."

HEALTH OF CHARLESTON.—The number of deaths reported in Charleston last week was 28. Of these 14 were of strangers' fever.—The *Courier* says that none but foreign emigrants were attacked. This may be so as regards the majority, but we question whether it is confined exclusively to this class. We do not, however, see any reason for alarm.

More Counterfeits.—Two Counterfeit Three Dollar Notes on the Bank of Cape Fear were offered in this place last week, by a negro who said he received them on the road to this place. The paper and engraving are inferior to the genuine notes; but not so much as to strike a careless observer.—*Fay. Obs., 26th.*

Major W. W. Vass has been promoted to the Presidency of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, *vice* R. O. Britton, resigned; and Chas. J. Williams, Esq., has been chosen to succeed Major Vass as Treasurer of the Road.—*Raleigh Times.*

OUR NAVY.—The bare possibility of a rupture with France has attracted considerable attention to our Navy, as, in case of collision with that power, hostilities must, in a great measure, be confined to the ocean. It is hardly probable that any serious attempt at invasion would be made by either power. The United States Navy now embraces the following force:—

Ships of the Line—Pennsylvania, 120 guns; Franklin, 74; Columbus, 74; Ohio, 74; North Carolina, 74; Delaware, 74; Alabama, 74; Vermont, 74; Virginia, 74; New York, 74; New Orleans, 74; Independence, (Razee) 54. Total, 12.

Frigates, 1st Class—United States, 44; Constitution, 44; Potomac, 44; Brandywine, 44; Columbia, 44; Congress, 44; Cumberland, 44; Savannah, 44; Raritan, 44; Santee, 44; Sabine, 44; St. Lawrence, 44. Total, 12.

Frigates, 2d Class—Constellation, 36; Macedonian, 36. Total, 2.

Sloops of War—Saratoga, 20; John Adams, 20; Vincennes, 20; Warren, 20; Falmouth, 20; Fairfield, 20; Vandalia, 20; St. Louis, 20; Levant, 20; Portsmouth, 20; Plymouth, 20; St. Mary's, 20; Jamestown, 20; Albany, 20; Germantown, 20; Ontario, 18; Decatur, 16; Preble, 16; Yorktown, 16; Marion, 16; Dale, 16 Total, 21.

Brigs—Boxer, 10; Dolphin, 10; Porpoise, 10; Bainbridge, 10; Perry, 10. Total, 5.

Schooners—Flirt, 2; Wave, 1; Phenix, 2; Petrel, 1; Tancy, 1. Total, 5.

Steamers—Mississippi, 10; Susquehanna, 00; Powhattan, 00; Saranac, 00; San Jacinto, 00; Fulton, 4; Union, 4; Princeton, 9; Michigan, 1; Alleghany, 2; Vixen, 3; Water Witch, 1; General Taylor, 0; Engineer, 0. Total, 14. [The steamers Susquehanna, Powhattan, Saranac, and San Jacinto, are of the very largest class, and will carry at least 12 heavy Paixhan guns]

Store Ships and Brigs—Relief, 6; Erie, 4; Lexington, 6; Southampton, 4; Supply, 4; Fredonia, 4. Total 6.

Exclusive of a number of vessels in ordinary that can be fitted out expeditiously, the following statement furnishes the quota now available:

In the Mediterranean—Constitution, 50 guns; Independence, 56; Cumberland, 50; Jamestown, 22; Mississippi, (steamer) 10 heavy Paixhans; Erie, 4—192—1700 men

In the North Sea—St. Lawrence, 50 guns.

In Africa—Portsmouth, 22 guns; Yorktown, 16; John Adams, 20; Porpoise, 10; Bainbridge, 10—78—553 men.

In Brazil—Brandywine, 50; St. Louis, 20—70.

Home Squadron—Raritan, 50; Saratoga, 22; Albany, 22; Germantown. 22; Flirt, 4; Water Witch, 1; Vixen, 3; Alleghany, 2—126—1149 men.

At New York—Vincennes, 22, ready in a few days.

At Norfolk—Perry, 8.

High Duties make Low Prices.—This fraudulent and swindling proposition, intended to cheat people into the support of high protective tariffs, for the benefit of the manufacturing capitalists of the country, is thus refuted by a whig paper.

We find it copied into the editorial columns of the Chronicle and Sentinel, which thereby exhibit how much it cares for the interests of *the people*, in comparison with the interests of the American iron *masters:*

"*The Iron Manufacture.*—How much the iron interest is suffering in this country by foreign competition, says the Philadelphia North American, may be judged by the fact stated by the Albany Evening Journal, that the Directors of the Hudson River Railroad Company have actually paid to Peter Cooper, esq, of Trenton, the large bonus of $54,000 for permission to retire from a contract entered into with them for rails. The contract was made for $67 50 a ton, but since the English rails are offered in the market in unlimited quantities at about $40 per ton, the company find it profitable to pay Mr. Cooper $54,000 to render the contract with him a nullity, and then turn around and buy English iron. American iron masters cannot live in the face of such competition. A contract for a parcel of British Railroad iron has been made at $37 50 per ton, delivered at New Orleans.'

The lordly owners of iron mines, would be MASTERS indeed, and would rule the people with rods of *iron*, if the whigs could get the power and establish their ☞PROTECTIVE-☜ policy in this country. They would protect these *iron masters* in extorting from the people two and three prices for the iron they use. Hoes, axes, nails, horse shoes, trace chains, pots and ovens, and railroad iron are doubtless too cheap entirely for whig notions. The people should not be allowed to get cheap iron from England, our great customer for our cotton. Notwithstanding three thousand miles of ocean roll between us and the British iron mines: notwithstanding the expenses of transportation to the sea ports, and the various charges of loading, unloading, and profits of merchants added on, and on the top of all this a tariff duty of thirty per cent. ad valorem, the American iron master complains that he has not got protection enough: that iron is still *too cheap.* The Whig papers talk mournfully of how "*the iron interest is suffering in this country by foreign competition*"

Is it not better that the "iron interest should suffer by being compelled to take the fair market price for what it has got to sell, than that all the people of this country should suffer by being compelled, by unjust laws, to pay to that interest double prices?

We see no hardship or injustice in our

From the Washington Union.

CROTCHETS.

A plague upon sighing and grief;
It puffs a man up like a bladder.—*Falstaff.*

"What you 'bout up there—singing *ten* tunes?"
"No, we aint a doing no such a thing."
"Well, continue on, then, and don't crowd the treble."—*Billings on Psalm Singing.*

"Will you *wine*, sir?"
"Excuse me, General, I have *wound*."
Corporal Casey.

It was the remark of old *Isaak Walton*, or some other writer on piscatorial lore, that fish, when dipped alive into hot oil, considered it a *scaly* business, and were in a great hurry to cool themselves by jumping into the fire.—Shakspeare, the sexton of English literature and the dry nurse of nature, carries out a similar idea in his *Winter's Night Tale*—the precise place where, we have forgotten, and the exact words of which we never remembered.

We consider the universal whig party to be like *Walton's fish*; and before they get thro' with the *cooking* which is intended for them, we expect to see them crisped up upon the blazing coals of unhallowed ambition, or sizzling in their own drippings.

The master-spirits of olden time were full of crotchets and demi-semi-quavers They were always scouring burnished gold and perfecting perfection; sweet oil and rotten stone were *some* in those days, and soft sodder then, as it is now, was invaluable at court. Plato had a vague idea of something better than moonshine and harder than smoke. And Aristotle, after he had made his celebrated Jews-harp, which Zimri, son of Nebul, came all the way from eastern Ethiopa, with two negroes, to play upon, vainly undertook to make a man without joints and a soul without sorrow — The present cabinet have endeavored to out-Aristotle Aristotle, with like success. Æsop —and he is good authority with the Second Washington—records the story of a farmer of Thracia who had a goose that laid an egg of gold every day; but not content, however, with receiving riches by instalments, he cut open his priceless bird that he might get a precious haul at a grab; when lo and behold, he found nothing but a gizzard and other *et ceteras* [as Monsieur Huedebert, consul to Lyons, has it, in his advertisement on cookery,] in one hand, and a dead goose in the other.—Melancthon, when he lost his mistress, undertook to pull the hair out of his head by handfuls, and was very much astonished when he found that, in the excess of his grief, he had pulled his best wig to pieces. There is a good deal of hair-pulling by *sorry* people now. Some men, when there is a right and wrong way to do a thing, always take the latter. We recollect old parson Carver once mounted his apple tree, and sawed off a limb, but accidently stood on the part that he sawed off, and came dawn, as he afterwards naiverly expressed it, "all in a heap, like widow Paul's jelly pot, when it slid out of the window."—The Irishman who was walking with a scythe across his neck, when he undertook to kill a snake on the ground with the end of the snath, cut his own head off by sheer accident, and killed the snake with the whiskey that was in him. Inquiring minds, in looking after one thing, almost always find another far better than that which first rivetted their attention. Thus King James, when he endeavored to make a balsam for his bruises, discovered *cockalekie*, a savory soup famous in the days of the immage breakers of Scotland; and an old monk, in endeavoring to make the elixir of life, discovered alcohol in one retort, and gunpowder in another.

It is the fate of genius to be eccentric, and of drunken men to see double; and it always happens that when a man has got through with the ordinary occupations of life, he gets *crotchety*. Then it is that he endeavors to do two things at once. Then it is that he *spears* at everybody and everything, and nothing is valuable to him unless he finds it *forked end down*.

The present dynasty is *crotchety;* it has as many ways of skinning a cat as Joseph Andrews. It carries water on both shoulders, and has a delightful practice of smutting everything that it washes, and soiling everything that it rinses. One day it sees war in a top knot, and cries peace, and prates of keeping aloof from the wicked ways of a quarrelling world; and at another time it gets hold of a passing lamb, and mounts it, with the roar of a real African lion.

Lord, how changeable it is! now in a sweat, and now in a chill; now it cries good Lord, and now good devil; and if by accident it does what the constitution, common sense, and the country imperiously require it to do, the press, from the Owl's Head Advocate to the Squashtown Banner, calls the attention of the world to the fact that the whig dynasty has for once done its duty, and proved to the satisfaction of all men that it was not quite so bad as they expected, for it was good for something. Like Jonathan's butter, it would answer for a chafed back if it didn't suit particularly well for white bread. The Regency, now they have got REY and the SECOND WASHINGTON back, are putting on airs again. Again they hold sweet councels in out of-the-way places; and fitting their places of meeting to their subjects, they have of late taken to the outbuildings of the Treasury, out of sight of Old Whitey and his master. The other day, when the French minister's case was up, they gathered, like bees, around a certain outbuilding well known to the departments as the place of "the Asbury clock" Since then, we understand, they have changed their way of swearing. It is by "Shrewsbury clock" no longer, but by "Asbury clock;" and when they wish to be very positive, they add, "spouts and all" It is a cunning Regency, and sits about from hall to cow-pasture, like the Continental Congress in the revolutionary war. The other day, we understand, it met in Oliver Oldschool's room, in the Land Office, OLIVER in the chair, and JUSTUS acting as secretary, as a mark of special favor. The new ticket for the succession, of "Crittenden and Johnson," was freely and fully discussed, and a counter one was agreed upon—to wit: "Seward and Ewing" Won't the last one get a great many Southern votes? If it don't, what will the South be thinking about?

The probability of a war with France was also declared imminent; and a pretty cause of war, too—Captain Carpender's salvage for saving a ship in distress We understand the Second Washington, after much deliberation, has determined to be a Second Jackson. It is said he has got a long pipe with a bamboo stem, and has been down to Mills's model room after dark, trying to mount Old Hickory's war-horse, which is there in plaster, ready for *ironing*. He, however, made three attempts, and every time he got well on, he slid off behind, and saved his bacon by the flowing tail. Mills thinks his horse has *reared* some since he saw it last; but for the life of him, he can't tell the reason. We shall, therefore, keep dark upon the subject, and never mention it where he will hear of it.—Old Hickory's boots *is* right up at the act of sacrilege, and the old cocked hat that lay in the corner pecked away at the distinguished visiter as he cut for home by the back way.

We understand the Hero has put his foot down, and swears by all the gods that ruled over Troy or Albany, or any other seaport, that that Frenchman shall go out of the country, or the volunteers shall be called out again, *nolus volus*.

As the Czar of Russia is such a favorite with this dynasty, and as President Bonaparte is such a favorite with the Czar, we think, however, there will be a sort of peace Congress held in a boat in the Gulf of Finland, to settle the difficulty, without resorting to bullets or Bowie-knives. Oh! Peace, how beautiful art thou, with thy silver wings and thy calm blue eyes, melting with pity and kindling with love; but when they come to sticking straws in Old Whitey's ears, or to laughing at Clayton's democracy, thunder will be to pay, and no pitch hot. We would not let a Frenchman laugh even at Greeley's boots. War!—yes, war!—responsibility. Kicking the minister out of the back door of the palace—shoving his passports at him at the end of a ramrod—damning the eyes of everything French, from Childeric to the Corsican—grumbling, growling, spitting, sputtering—by Heavens! there will be a battle somewhere, and the sooner it comes the better. Everything for peace, but a quarter over for war is the cry of the western millions, and the southern legions shout aloud, amen!

We knew a justice of the peace out west who was so unfortunate as to make a witness on the stand uproariously mad, and so the fellow swore upon his corporeal oath that he could lick anybody he ever saw or heard tell of. The old justice shut his book, pocketed his spectacles, jumped over the bar, and as he landed on the outside, cried with a loud voice —"Court's adjourned till the fight is over!" and wallopped the witness within two inches of his life. The trial then proceeded, and the old Squire said he never had better *'corum* in his court in all the days of his life. We calculate to give the thin-skinned abstractionists who elected the Second Washington a little touch of the western Squire when they crowd too closely upon the mourners in the Heroic cycle.

A man of Troy has presented to the Second Washington—to call his slaves together, we suppose—a very superior-toned cow-bell, weighing 237 pounds avoirdupois, which has been exhibited at the cattle show at Syracuse with great eclat. It tickled the horses there almost to death. We read of a Douglas once who was called Sir Archibald Bell-the-Cat. We suppose that this *bell* is intended to convey the impression that we have a *Bell the-Cat* amongst us, who, notwithstanding his love for Spain, will give France and everything of French origin a few blue pills, accompanied with red drops. A *bell* for him, indeed! Well, *that has* a tongue, and can speak for itself; and if a delegation desires more words than the Old Hero can conveniently squeeze out, he can ring the *bell* and drown the clatter. We presume he will hang it over the *Asbury House* for the present, to call the privy council together when they feel overburdened with business of State and desire a quiet time of it.

Some slim Cæsars who have soft spots in the knowledge box, and but the shake of a sheep's tail of virtue to swear by, are very much annoyed at the "*Heroic Age*," and wish to have it taken up and tried, upon the principle of "*the greater the truth the greater the libel.*" Well, if they wish to come it on that ground, they may try; but if we don't have Old Whitey to *charge* the jury for us upon the occasion, short tail, speckled trimmings, and all, they may tickle us with a cat's feather; and then, gentlemen, who will stand?—you, or the constitution? and be d—d to you.

But this is a *crotchety* world. We are *crotchety* with France, *crotchety* with England, *crotchety* with Panama and her nation of diarrheas. We love Russia, and are fond of fire. We are for peace also; but by some strange mishap, are on the eve of war with the whole world. The fact is, the whig party can neither govern itself nor anybody else; and when it dies, as die it must, there will be nothing left but a puff of doubtful air and a smell of roll brimstone to remind one of the

"HEROIC AGE."

An Eloquent Portrait of the Saviour.—The following is a description of the person of Jesus Christ, as it was found in an ancient manuscript, sent by Publius Lestalus, President of Judea, to the Roman Senate:

"There lives at this time in Judea, a man of singular character whose name is Jesus Christ.

"The barbarians esteem him as a prophet, but his followers adore him as the immediate offspring of the immortal God. He is endowed with such unparalleled virtue as to call back the dead from their graves, and to heal every kind of disease with a word or touch. His person is tall and elegantly shaped—his aspect amiable, reverent His hair flows in those beautiful shades which no united colors can match, falling into graceful curls below his ears, agreeably touching on his shoulders, and parting on the crown of his head, like the head-dress of the sect of the Nazarites. His forehead is smooth and large; the cheek without spot, save that of a lovely red; his nose and mouth are formed with exquisite symmetry; his beard is thick and suitable to the hair of his head, reaching a little below his chin and parting in the middle like a fork. His eyes are bright, clear and serene. He rebukes with majesty, counsels with mildness, and invites with the most tender and persuasive language. His whole address, whether in word or deed, being elegant, grave, and strictly characteristic of so great a being! No man has seen him laugh, but the whole world beheld him weep frequently; and so persuasive are his tears, that the multitude cannot withhold theirs from joining in sympathy with him.—He is moderate, temperate, and wise. In short, whatever this phenomenon may turn out in the end, he seems at present a man of excellent beauty and divine perfection, every way surpassing the children of men."

Desperate Bravery—Trappers Fight with a Sioux War Party.—Three trappers Vale, Cass, and young, says the Jackson County [Iowa] Democrat, while looking for beaver in the vicinity of Morcon river, discovered a large trail rightly supposing that they were in the vicinity of a strong band of Indians.—They selected a suitable spot and built of logs and poles a small hut, to which they gave the name of a fort. Before it was finished the Indians made their appearance. They shewed that they were determined to have their scalps. Vale and his companions prepared for a desperate resistance. At the first fire of the Indians, Young was shot through the head. Vale and Cass returned the fire, and three Indians fell, at which they raised the war-whoop The unequal contest lasted several hours. Cass loading the guns while Vale with unerring aim, thinned their ranks. Cass imprudently exposed his face, and received a ball in the eye. Vale was now left alone to contend against the Indians. He made the best of it loaded and fired in such rapid succession, that the Indians were on the point of retiring, when he fell mortally wounded. The Indians lament his death, they burried him without scalping him, and honor him with the name of Eagle Brave. Thenty-eight Indians were killed in the action. Vale's relatives reside in Milwaukie.

The Place for Maidens.—An Austrilian paper states the following fact which shows that settlement to be almost as fine a market for marriagable commodities as California:

Out of fifty orphan girls who were sent to Moreton Bay, from the latest emigration ship, forty-nine are already married; the fiftieth, upon being asked "why she remained single?" said, "that although she had received an excellent offer, she could not get married because there was not a bridesmaid left for her;" but she was anxiously waiting for the next draft of immigrants, when that little difficulty would be over. This is a fact.

When Gen. Taylor was "busting" in Pittsburg, a few days ago, the iron masters gravely told him how they were ruined, and that sales of good pig iron were made at $20 per ton.—If he would read the papers he would find that the iron masters told him a falsehood; for at that time 196 tons Clinton iron were reported to have been sold at $27, six months; and the last quotations, from a whig paper at Pittsburg, are as follows:

"Sales since our last—150 tons Buchanan at $25, 6 mos., to Wheeling; 102 tons Mill Creek at $25, cash; 100 tons Shippenville at $25, 6 mos; 13 tons Texas (Venango) at $22, 6 mos.; 167 tons Jefferson and Buchanan at $25, 6 mos.; 100 tons Shippenville, in small lots to foundries, at $25, 6 months.; 111 tons, a mixed lot in trade for bar and nails. About 150 tons of Shippenville remain unsold, which comprises nearly all of Allegheny now in market"

An iron dealer also reports to the Post a sale of 100 tons Allegheny pig at $26 cash, and says that he made sales of pig iron at $23 per ton during the time that the much-lauded tariff of 1842 was in operation.—*Boston Post.*

St. Louis, Friday, Sept. 21.

A Curious Affair.—A curious affair has just come to light, which has created no little talk and speculation in our community. It appears that some six years ago Mr. Augustus Kennerly, a city collector, was charged with defalcation in the sum of $8,000, and was subsequently dismissed from office for the supposed crime. He, however, did not go without protesting that an error had been committed, and earnestly requested that the city authorities would examine the accounts. His entreaties prevailed and his accounts were over hauled, but unfortunately nothing came to light at all favorable to him, and he was consequently disgraced and ruined. Yesterday, strange to say, on examination of an old Day-Book by the present Auditors, $10,000 was found marked as posted by Kennerly, which had not been posted, so that the city actually owes the discharged collector $2,000 with interest, besides the restoring of a blighted reputation.

Grand Lodge of the United States I. O. O. F.—This body, which has been in session for a week, adjourned on Saturday night, about 10 o'clock, after a prayer by the Grand Chaplain, the Rev. Mr Wells. The business of the session was conducted in a most harmonious manner, and nothing was left undone calculated to create any disagreement among the members. After the settlement of the New York question, the Northwestern delegates from that State were invited to take seats among the members, but they were not allowed to participate in the proceedings. The next meeting of the Grand Lodge will be at the city of Cincinnati, and they will assemble on the second Monday of September, 1850, for the purpose of revising the constitution. On the third Monday of September, one week after, they will meet in the same place for the regular transaction of the business of the Order. Among other things which was done, a committee of nine was appointed, of which Gen. Torrey, of South Carolina, is chairman, to select and have prepared a block of marble, to be placed in the monument, now in the course of erection to the memory of Washington, in the City of Washington. This is to be done on behalf of the Odd Fellows of the United States, as a testimony of the regard they hold for the memory of him who was "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."—*Balt. Sun, of Monday.*

Ship Charleston Burnt.—A telegraphic despatch received this morning from Savannah, by W. B. Smith, Agent, states that the ship Charleston, Capt. Morrison, belonging to the Union Line of Packets, bound from New-York for this port, was totally destroyed at sea by fire; passengers and crew saved. Despatch dated at 10 o'clock, 15 minutes A. M. this morning.

The Charleston was a superior packet ship, the favorite of the line, and we are informed her reputation as a safe vessel was so well stablished that shippers, in some instances, neglected to insure their goods. On the present occasion, the assorted cargo on board, was large and very valuble, owned by or consigned to several merchants of our city, on whom in one or to cases, the misforeune has entailed the necessity of a second visit to New York for a re-lay of stock. The amount of goods insured we have not been able to ascertain.

Capt. Morrison, who was making his third trip as commander of this ship, is a careful and experienced seaman, having been for many years on board the line ship H. Allen as its chief officer and commander; he also commanded the brig Tower, and was more recently chief officer of one of the New York and London packets.—*Charleston News, 25th inst.*

Trade Between California and Oregon.—The Boston Transcript has received a letter from a Newburyport ship-master, dated on the 19th of July, at San Francisco.

He writes that he has obtained a freight of lumber from Oregon for San Francisco at $125 per thouaand feet. He has twenty passengers from San Francisco to Oregon at about $125 each. The total proceeds of the trip from Oregon will be about $14,000; estimated expenses $5,000; net profit of the trip down, of about 25 days, $9,000. The captain writes that he has been obliged to increase the wages of a *boy*, who shipped here for *six* dollars, to $125 per month.

The Slavery Agitation—Extract from Judge Beardsley's speech in the democratic convention, at Rome, New York, August 15th:

"Let us discard now, and forever, the idea of dividing on abstractions which have been brought out for the sole purposes of getting up a quarrel between the democracy of the North and South. There is, as must be admitted, a strong tendency to sectional alienation, which is fostered now, as it was in times past, by men of restless ambition, and the vilest of human passions. *The old Hartford convention urged the entire North to unite against the South on this vexed subject of slavery, and for the single purpose of prostrating the democratic administration of that day. But the suggestion was spurned by the sound and ever reliable democracy of that period, as they execrated the traitors who made it.* And are we now to abandon the disposition and the principles of the democratic fathers of that day? Is this to be our position and fate? I trust not. I trust, sir, we shall never find the democracy of New York, following the bad example and the bad advice of the Hartford conventionists, or of any other body whose aliment and object are sectional feelings and antipathies, and sectional discord and division, not only in the democratic party but in the whole Union."

Consul Walsh Actually Removed—Notwithstanding the contradiction, in several quarters of the N. Y. Tribune's original statement that Mr. Robert Walsh had been ejected from the U S. consulship at Paris, it would seem, by the following positive statement, that he is actullally out of office, or will be as soon as the edict can reach him. The N. Y. Courier of Thursday says:

We learn that dispatches went forward by the last steamer, removing Mr. Robert Walsh from the office of U. S. Consul at Paris, which he has held for some eight years past. It has always been a point conceded by all parties that the representatives and agents of the country abroad should agree substantially, in sentiment and political sympathy, with the government at home. The present administration, though not disposed to insist rigorously upon this safe rule, with reference to our own domestic politics, has felt that in the existing state of opinion in Europe, a just regard to the character of our country requires it to be enforced, so far as the essential principles of republican institutions are concerned. Mr. Walsh, therefore, has been removed, mainly because his sentiments and sympathies, in regard to the struggles for popular rights and republican institutions in Europe, *are not in harmony with those of Gen. Taylor and his Cabinet.*

Our Government appears to understand everything but attending to the wants and interest of the people. It can fold its arms and see Hungary blotted from the list of nations; it can dog the brave spirits who seek to aid republicans on this hemisphere; it can leave American citizens to be massacred on our frontiers by ruthless savages; but it can do nothing to promote the liberty and glory of the nation. What is the reason?—Is it imbecility or wilfulness—is it blindness or determined policy? California exists without government; our frontiers are ravaged for months, and the administration of Zachary Taylor is silent and idle.

Was it for this the people cast off party bonds and elected him? Was it simply to sweep the officers of the nation, that he came into serve the people? We had thought differently, but we cannot shut our eyes to facts; facts which speaks louder than pledges, How long must this state of things last?—must it be until the people rise again at the ballot-box, in vindication of their freedom, their interest and rights?—*N. Y. Sun.*

The Mormon Vote—Pottawattamie county, Io., is inhabited chiefly by Mormons. At the Presidential election their vote was thrown out, but at the recent election for State officers, they voted as follows: Whig, 568; Democratic, 4.

A Treaty with Indians.—Gov. Ramsey, of Minesota, and Ex-Governor Chambers, have been appointed Commissioners to treat with the Sioux Indians for 20,000,000 acres of land now owned by them.

MARRIED.

Near Asheboro' on the 11th inst. by the Rev James McNeill, Josiah H Brooks, Esq. Principal at the Asheboro' Male Academy, to Miss Nancy Jane, daughter of Hugh McCain, Esq.

In Cumberland county, on the 22d ult, Dugald Champbell, to Miss Catherine Jane Leslie.

DIED.

In Beaufort, Carteret county, on the 21st inst., in the 30th year of his age, B. D. Burden Esq.

In Bladen county, on Saturday last, of Consumption, Miss Polly Andres, aged about 17 years, daughter of the late Col. Samuel Andres, and sister to the late Dr. Wm S Andres, who died of the same disease on the 24th July.

In Fayetteville, on the 14th inst, Mr. John K McGuire, in his 34th year.

In Washington city, on the 12th inst, Thomas L. Ragsdale, formerly of North Carolina, and for many years a clerk in one of the departments at Washington.

Head Quarters 30th Regiment No. Ca. Militia,

WILMINGTON, 24th Sept., 1849.

1. The officers, commissioned and non commissioned, and musicians, of the Upper Battalion North Carolina Militia, are hereby ordered to appear at Long Creek, on Tuesday, the 23d day of October next, for drill.

2. The Companies composing said Battalion will appear at same place on Wednesday, the 24th October, for review.

3. The officers, commissioned and non-commissioned, and musicians, will meet at Wilmington, on Friday, the 26th October, for drill.

4. Companies composing the Lower Battalion will meet at Wilmington, on Saturday, the 27th October, for review.

5. Lines formed at 10 A. M.

6. Battalion Court-Martials held the afternoon of each day of review.

By order of Colonel commanding.

ROB'T G. RANKIN, Col. com'g.
JOHN J. HEDRICK, Adj't.
Sept 28, 1849—[tdm

Wilmington High School.

The subscribers, in accordance with the wishes of a large and respectable portion of the citizens, having rented the rooms formerly appropriated to the Male department of the Odd Fellows' School, propose to establish in WILMINGTON,

An English, Mathematical and Classical High School,

in which will be taught the Elementary and higher English branches, together with the studies necessary for admission into the lower two classes of our University. They pledge themselves that the course of instruction shall be accurate and thorough; and that they will spare no pains in rendering the school acceptable to the citizens and worthy of their patronage.

The exercises will open on Monday the 15th of October next.

Terms:

Elementary branches of English	$8	per session of 5 mo's.
Higher branches of English, (with Mathematics)	12	" " " "
Latin and Greek Languages,	16	" " " "

Tuition payable one half in advance, and the balance at the expiration of 2½ months.

GEO. V. STRONG.
LUCIEN HOLMES.
Sept 28, 1849—[3-3t

Pine Oil.

A pure article can be obtained at the store of S. P. POLLEY, at any time, and will be delivered to customers, by my man, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Warranted good, or money returned.

A. H. VANBOKKELEN.

Liberal discounts to those who wish to sell again.

Sept 28, 1849.—[3-tf

ROCK SPRING HOTEL.

ALFRED ALDERMAN

RESPECTFULLY informs his old friends and customers that he still continues to keep open the ROCK SPRING HOTEL, and solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage he has heretofore received.

Sept 28, 1849 —[3-tf

Co-Partnership Notice.

THE undersigned have this day entered into a Co-partnership, under the firm of ANDERSON & LATIMER, for the transaction of a WHOLESALE GROCERY AND GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS. All consignments will be attended to with promptness and despatch.

☞Office in G. W. Davis's building, on Water street.

JAMES ANDERSON,
Z. LATIMER.
Wilmington, N. C., Sept 25, 1849—[3-tf

PREPARED GUANO.

FARMERS, Planters, and Market Gardeners, are respectfully informed that the above celebrated fertilizer, admitted by practical farmers and others who have used it repeatedly throughout the United States and West Indies, on every variety of vegetables and articles usually raised in the different States, to be the cheapest, most durable, and fertilizing Manure—and whose certificates recommending its use, in pamphlet form, with directions, can be had gratis. It destroys worms, insects, and flies, and prevents blight, mildew, and rust. For sale by HOWARD & PEDEN,

Agents for the Manufacturers.
Sept 28, 1849—[3 tf

FRESH GROCERIES.

10 hhds good brown Sugar; 50 bbls St. Croix Sugar; 100 bags Rio Coffee; 50 bags Laguyra do.; 25 bags Java do.; 50 packages Loaf, Crushed, Granulated, and Powdered Sugars; fresh Teas, &c. &c. For sale by
s28] HOWARD & PEDEN.

LAMP OIL.

150 gallons best quality pure Sperm Oil; 150 do. Sperm do. For sale by
HOWARD & PEDEN.

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE.

All varieties. For sale at low prices. Also, Ladies Skirt Borders. By
HOWARD & PEDEN.

SOAP, CANDLES AND STARCH.

100 Boxes Colgate's Soap; 25 do. Starch; 100 do. Mould, Adamantine and Sperm Candles. By
HOWARD & PEDEN.

OIL CLOTHING.

In every variety. For sale by
HOWARD & PEDEN.

NEATSFOOT OIL.

1 Bbl. For sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

NEW ENGLAND RUM.

25 Bbls pure N. E. Rum. for sale by
Sept 28. OWEN HOLMES.

NAILS.

40 kegs, assorted sizes. For sale by
Sept 28. OWEN HOLMES.

MOLASSES.

25 bbls Molasses. For sale by
s28] HOWARD & PEDEN.

SACK SALT.

300 sacks for sale by OWEN HOLMES.

TURK'S ISLAND SALT.

2300 bushels for sale by O HOLMES.

FLOUR.

15 Bbls fresh ground from new wheat, for sale by
OWEN HOLMES.

CONCERT.

THE ORIGINAL
VIRGINIA SERENADERS,
OF PHILADELPHIA,

HAVE the honor to state to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Wilmington, that they have come upon them at a very short notice, and will give TWO of their musical entertainments, at the

MASONIC HALL,

ON FRIDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS,
September 28th & 29th.

The Agent begs leave to state that this Company have performed at the Chesnut street Theatre, Philadelphia; Howard Athaneum, Boston; New York, Pittsburg, and all the principal Cities in the Union.

Their Songs, Glees, Refrains, Parodies and Overtures are new and original, being arranged and adapted by this Company. For full particulars, see Programme.

Cards of admission 50 cents. Children and servants half price.

WM. HORN, Agent.
G. C. SMITH, Treasurer.
Sept. 28, 1849 —[3-1t.

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET--Sept. 27--3 P. M.

Bacon—Choice N. C. hams are very scarce, and sell quick at 9 a 10 cts.; sides and shoulders are plenty and somewhat dull.

Coffee—This article has gone up a fraction. See table for store rates.

Corn—The stock of Corn, in the absence of arrivals, has been somewhat reduced. Quotations nominal.

Flour—Market well supplied with Fayetteville Flour, and sales dull at quotations.

Hay—None arrived—scarce.

Lard—Scarce, and sales quick at 9½ a 10 cents, in barrels and kegs.

Lime—No late arrivals, and none in first hands

Lumber—River—Sale of 2 rafts inferior flooring boards at $7 per M.

Timber—Mill—Not much on market; sales slow; 2 rafts at $4 per M. measurement.

Liquors—Whiskey, 28 to 30 cents. Apple Brandy, 30 to 40 cents per gallon.

Molasses—No arrival for several weeks, and scarce.

Naval Stores—Sales of Turpentine have been made at $2 23 a $2 25 per bbl. for yellow dip, and $3 20 to $3 15 for virgin. The sales amount to about 1950 barrels, the bulk of which changed hands at our quotations, at which price the market closed to day.—*Tar*—Arrives slowly; 45 barrels fetched $1 45, and 20 bbls. $1 40 per bbl. *Rosin*—The common article has become scarce. 300 barrels from North Counties, in small barrels, sold at 75 cents per bbl. 44 barrels No. 1, home made, sold at ¾ cts. per lb; 124 bbls. at $2 25, and 83 bbls. at $2 per bbl. Small sales No. 2 at $1 a $1 10; transactions light—*Spirits Turpentine*—This market appears to be in a very unsettled state. Sales extremely light. A small lot changed hands at 26 cts., and about 48 or 50 bbls, country made, in bad order, at 25 cents per gallon. Town distillers hold up for higher rates.

Sugars—See table. A slight advance in prices.

Freights—Coastwise, to New York and Philadelphia, 25 cents per barrel on deck, and 35 cents per bbl. under deck, for Turpentine, &c.; Spirits, 50 cents per bbl. To Boston, 40 to 50 cents per bbl. See table.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24—Flour, 4 81 a $5 for common Michigan, 5 12½ a 5 25 for Western, and 5 37 a $5 44 for Genesee. Rye flour, 3 12½ a 3 18, and Corn meal $3 18.—Wheat, red, 1 05 a 1 08c, and 1 20 a $1 21 for Genesee. Corn, mixed, 58 a 59c, yellow 60 a 61c; Oats, 38 a 39c; Rye, 57 a 58.—Pork, mess, 10 12½ a $10 25, and $8 50 for prime; Beef, mess, $12 25: Lard, 6¾ a 6¾c.—Rice, 3¼ a 3¾. Cotton, Upland, 11¼ and 11½ a 11¾ for Mobile and New Orleans. Whiskey, 27½ a 28c.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25.—Flour $5; Corn meal 3 12½; Red wheat 104 to 106c; Corn 64 a 65c; Oats 28 a 31c; Rye 58 a 60c; Mess Pork $10 87; Beef $12 50; Lard 6¾ a 7¼c; Coffee, Rio 7¾ a 8c; Rice 3¾c per lb; Whiskey 27 a 27½c per gall, in bbls.

NEWBERN, Sept. 24.—Turpentine.—Old dip $2 05; virgin $2 05; Tar $1 10 a $1 20. Corn 2 10 a $2 15; Bacon 8½ a 9; Lard 8c.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 25—Flour $5 a $5 12½ Wheat, red 98, 103 a 104c; white 108c, and family flour do 112 a 114c. Corn, white, 57 a 58c; yellow, 60 a 61c. Oats 28 a 31c. Rye 57c. Whiskey, in hhds, 27c; in bbls 27½c. No change in the Provision nor Grocery markets.

CHARLESTON, Sept 25—*Cotton*—The transactions yesterday reached 500 bales, at prices ranging from 8½ to 10½c. Holders firm and prices very stiff. Stock on sale quite light.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—Naval Stores.—Of Turpentine we have only to notice a sale of 600 bbls new North County at $2 75 per 280 lbs.—600 bbls White Rosin brought $3 a $4 75 per 280 lbs. with some No. 2 at $2. Spirits Turpentine has further declined, with sales 6 a 700 bbls at 33½c, cash, on the wharf, and we understand some 200 bbls at 33, cash. Common Rosin continues very, with sales of 800 a 1000 bbls at $1 20 a $1 25 for Wilmington, and $1 10 for North County in yard. A few hundred bbls Tar brought $1 75, as it was, and 200 Georgetown, $1 50.—City Pitch commands $1 60 per bbl.

MARINE LIST.
PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED

Sept 22—Schr Ira Brewster, Williams, New York, to G W Davis
24—Brig Hellvellyn, Gilpatrick Savannah, to Wm M Harriss
Schr Jonas Smith, Hand, New York, to DeRosset & Brown.
Schr Olive, Harmon, New York, to E J Lutterloh.
Schr Pearl, Dexter, Onslow county, to Martin & Cronly.
Schr Mona, Cottrell, Boston, to Geo. Harriss.
Schr Albion, Bloodgood, Onslow co, to Martin & Cronly.
Schr Maria, Smith, Onslow co, to Martin & Cronly.
Schr Eli Townsend, Corson, Providence, R. I., to G W Davis.
Schr Express, Parker, Onslow co., to DeRosset & Brown.
Schr D P Woodbury, Potter, Shallotte, to Ellis & Mitchell.
25—Schr Sarah Elizabeth, Revens, Philadelphia, to George Harriss.
Schr Volant, Whitehurst, Onslow co, to DeRosset & Brown.

CLEARED.

Sept. 21—Mecklenburg Sch. Industrie, Lange, Rotterdam, by DeRosset & Brown
Schr Virginia, Heron, Philadelphia, by Geo Harriss.
24—Brig Marshall, Cole, Philadelphia, by Barry, Bryant & Adams.
25—Schr Elouise, Sandford, New York, by E J Lutterloh.
27—Brig Esther, Fabens, Cayenne, S A, by Barry, Bryant & Adams.
Hanoverian Galliot Gazelle, Ihnken, Bremen, by Anderson & Latimer.
Schr Florida, Corson, Georgetown, D C, by John Hall.
Schr Corinthian, Dashields, Baltimore, by G W Davis.
Schr Henry Dustin, Bagley, for Boston, by G W Davis.
Schr Ira Brewster, New York, by George W Davis.
27—Schr Harth Washington, Morse, Belfast, to Barry, Bryant & Adams.

DRY GOODS.

A general assortment of domestic goods constantly on hand and for sale as cheap as can be bought in town, by OWEN HOLMES.

BACON HAMS.

Just received, 120 of the prettiest kind of Hams. For sale for cash by OWEN HOLMES.

BACON.

6550 lbs Sides and Shoulders. For sale by
OWEN HOLMES.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

BACON—Per pound.			
Hams,	9	a	10
Middlings,	7½	a	8
Shoulders,	6½	a	7
Hog round,	7½	a	8
Western,		a	
BEANS—Per bushel—White, none	60	a	75
BEESWAX—Per pound.	18	a	—
BUTTER—Per pound,	15	a	25
BEEF—Per barrel.			
Northern—Mess.	12 50	a	14 00
Do Prime, none	7 00	a	9 00
Beef, on the hoof, per cwt.,	4 00	a	5 00
CORN—Per bushel,	50	a	52
Meal,	60	a	65
COFFEE—Per pound,			
Rio,	8½	a	9
St. Domingo,	7	a	7½
Laguyra,	9	a	10
Cuba,	8	a	8½
Java,	10	a	11
COTTON—Per pound, none.		a	
CANDLES—Tallow—per pound	14	a	16
Sperm,	33	a	37½
Adamantine,	28	a	30
EGGS—Per doz.	12½	a	16
FEATHERS—Per pound,		a	35
FLOUR—Canal—Per barrel,	6 50	a	7 50
Fayetteville,	5 50	a	5 75
HAY—Northern—Per 100 pounds	62	a	65
IRON—Per pound,	4½	a	5½
LARD—Per pound, N. C.	9½	a	10
Western,		a	
LIME—Thomastown—Per barrel	90	a	1 00
LUMBER—River—Per M.			
Flooring Boards,	7 00	a	8 00
Wide, do.		a	5 00
Scantling,	3 50	a	4 00
Timber, Hill,	2 00	a	4 00
Shipping Timber,	—	a	—
MOLASSES—West Indies,	—	a	—
New Orleans,	—	a	—
MACKERREL—Per barrel.			
No. 1,	—	a	—
No. 2,	—	a	—
No. 3,	—	a	3 50
MULLETS—Per bbl.	3 00	a	4 00
NAILS—Per pound,	4	a	5½
NAVAL STORES—Per barrel—320 pounds			
Yellow Dip Turpentine,	—	a	2 23
Virgin Dip new	—	a	3 15
Hard—	—	a	—
Tar,	1 40	a	1 45
Pitch,	—	a	1 00
Rosin—No. 1, per bbl.	2 00	a	2 25
No. 2, per bbl.	1 90	a	1 10
No. 3, per bbl	75	a	80
Spirits Turpentine,	25	a	26
OIL—Sperm—Per gallon,	75	a	1 37
PEAS—Ground—Per bushel,	—	a	—
Black Eye,	—	a	—
Cow,	—	a	—
PORK—Per barrel.			
Northern Mess,	12 00	a	12 50
Prime,	9 50	a	10 00
Fresh,		a	
POTATOES—Irish, per bbl.		a	
sweet, per bushel,	45	a	50
POULTRY—Chickens, live,	12	a	20
do dead,	—	a	—
Turkeys, live,	—	a	—
do dead,	—	a	—
RICE—Per 100 pounds,	—	a	—
Rough—Per bushel,	—	a	—
SALT—Per bushel.			
Turks Island,	33	a	35
Liverpool—sack,	95	a	1 05
SOAP—Per pound,	4	a	6
SHINGLES—Per M.			
Country,	—	a	1 50
Contract,	3 50	a	4 —
SPIRITS—Per gallon.			
Northern Rum,	30	a	32
Gin,	30	a	31
Whiskey,	28	a	30
Do Old Nick,		a	75
Apple Brandy,	30	a	40
STEEL—Per pound,	12	a	25
STAVES—Per M.			
White Oak barrels—rough,	—	a	—
Dressed,	—	a	—
Red Oak Hogshead—rough	—	a	—

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Monday, September 24, 1849.

AGENTS.

The following gentlemen are authorized agents for the Journal. Our patrons in their respective neighborhoods will confer a favor on us by paying their bills to the above agents, or remit to us, per mail, at their earliest convenience.

JAMES M. REDMOND, Tarborough, N. C.
JOSIAH JOHNSON, Clinton, Sampson county.
DR. J. B. SEAVY, Harrell's Store, New Hanover co.
JOSEPH R. KEMP, Bladen county.
DR. SHERWOOD, Strickland's, Duplin county.
B. S. KOONCE, Richland, Onslow county.
B. BARNES, Black Creek, Wayne county.

☞Our subscribers at Halleville, Duplin county, will find their bills in the hands of Mr. Samuel Davis, Post Master, who has consented to act as our agent at his office.

Domestic Manufactures.—"Prentice," the New York commercial correspondent of the Washington Union, furnishes the following interesting statistics of the Lowell manufactures. It will be seen that the Whig prediction, that the Tariff of 1846 would greatly check, if not destroy, American manufactures, has not only not been fulfilled, but that the business has actually advanced more in the three years under the Tariff of 1846 than in four years under the Tariff of 1842. But to the figures:

Yards of cotton, and of woollens produced weekly in Lowell. Ditto, printed and dyed. Lbs of cotton and wool used weekly.

	Yds cotton per week.	Yds woollens p r week.	Yds printed and dyed.	Lbs cotton used per week.
Jan. 1842	1,435,450	7,800	980,000	457,000
1843	1,425,800	10,800	973,000	440,000
1845	3,594,000	14,100	3,530,000	957,000
1847	3,751,000	23,100	3215,500	991,000
1848	1,920,900	21,991	1,615,000	637,000
1849	1,704,996	21,291	2,335,000	869,000

The weight of wool used is not given in the returns prior to 1848 Since then the yards of cloth—that is, under the low tariff—have been increased 50 per cent., and the weight of wool used 624,000 lbs. per annum. In the first year of the tariff of 1842 there was a falling off in production in printing calicoes, and in the use of cotton. Business began to revive in spite of that tariff; and when that tariff ceased to act in 1846 the advance was very rapid. Now, it is to be remarked, that under the tariff of 1842 both employment and wages decreased in proportion to the decline in production, and that under the present tariff both these items have improved. The following table gives the amount of capital in the leading mills at Lowell, the number of spindles, looms, and females employed, with their weekly wages:

Progress of Manufactures at Lowell.

	Capital.	Spindles.	Looms.
Jan., 1842,	$10,500,000	192,276	6,018
" 1844,	11,050,000	201 075	6,194
" 1846,	10,550.000	278,858	6.305
" 1847,	11.490.000	253,456	7.566
" 1848,	12,110.000	310,000	8,749
" 1849,	12,110,000	310,000	9,359

	Females employed.	Wages weekly.	Males employed.	Wages pr. day.
Jan., 1842,	7.430	$2 00	2.287	80 cts.
1844,	6,295	1 75	2,315	70 cts.
1846,	6 905	1 75	2,690	70 cts.
1847,	7 915	2 00	3,310	80 cts.
1848,	8,665	2 00	3,991	80 cts.
1849,	7.614	2 00	3.629	80 cts.

The number of spindles increased from 1842 to 1846, 36,592; from 1846 to 1849, 81,142, being 60 per cent. more under the low than under the high tariff The wages of the Lowell females are mostly paid by the piece; and they are nearly all boarded in houses belonging to the companies. These allow 1 25 per week for the board of the operative; say 17½ cents per day for three meals and a lodging; say 5 cents for a meal, and two cents for a bed. They are then paid 75 cents to $2 per week in addition, and under the high tariff 55 cents to $1 50 per week These are week hands. Job hands are paid, say for weaving coarse cloth, 9½ cents per piece. Now whoever looks at the tables will observe that 7,430 females were employed in 1842 to produce 1,435,450 yards of cloth—say 193 yards per head. In 1844, 6 295 females sufficed to produce about the same quantity, or 227 yards per head—that is to say, each female gave the employer 34 yards per week more cloth than in 1842. Mr. Lawrence, in his letter to Mr. Rives in January, 1846 alleged that the girls earned $2 per week, "taking the same number of females for the same service."—Now, the table gives the clue to the deception in the statement. In 1842, each girl tended *two* looms, and received 11½ cents per piece, for cloth. This rate was reduced to 9½ cents per piece, and then the girl was required to tend *three* looms at a slow speed. When she got accustomed to this labor and speed was increased to the old rate, and the price per piece again reduced. Thus, although she got the *same money per week*, she gave 50 per cent. more work; and the result was, that in 1844, 1,200 girls were discharged, while the product of cloth was the same. In 1849, we find 3,-3.69 more looms in operation than in 1842, and only two hundred more girls employed! There are, however, fourteen hundred more males employed, and this in falification of another assertion of Mr. Lawrence. Thus in his letter of February 23d, 1846, he stated that the printing of calicoes would cease without protection. In the above table we find that dyeing and printing has increased prodigiously, and the number of males employed proportionately. We now observe that while the demand for cotton and for hands, has, notwithstanding the enhanced labor required from them, increased over the figures of the tariff of 1842, it has been found profitable to increase the capital so employed 20 per ct., while it was not increased at all under the high tariff, and this increase has taken place precisely in the Merrimack and Middlesex companies.

The Contest in Missouri.—Col. Benton was hissed at a meeting in Howard county, Mo., a short time since, but he persisted until the people heard him with patience. He was first threatened with a coat of tar and feathers, and afterwards with lynching. Delegations from several other counties were present to protect him from personal injury. In Cole county, resolutions calling upon him to resign, and strongly reprobating his action relative to the instruction of the Legislature, were adopted. At another meeting nearly every man went armed, so bitter and violent is the contest.

Do Something.—The idler is a sponge on society, and a curse to his own existence. He is content to vegetate merely. He springs up like a toad stool and is about as useless. He never troubles himself to produce a single thought, and his hands are never concerned in the fashioning of a single article of use or ornament.

The most important principle in life is a pursuit Without a pursuit no one can ever be really happy and hold a proper rank in society. The humble wood-sawyer is a better member of society than the fop without brains or employment. Yet many young men of our great cities strive for distinction awarded to fools. They are content to exist on the products of other hands, and are in truth little better than bare faced rogues. They live on ill-gotten spoils—go on tick—lie and cheat rather than follow the pursuit which would render them useful to themselves and mankind generally. None can be happy without employment, mental or physical. The idler become a fit candidate for the penitentiary or gallows.

Two men on a *raised* scaffold were awaiting the final delicate attention of the hangman; the notice of one was aroused by observing that a bull had got into the crowd of spectators, and was busily engaged in tossing one here and another there; whereupon one of the criminals said to the other, "I say, Bill, how *lucky it is* for us that we *are up here.*"

From the Raleigh Times.

CONTEST OF WIT BETWEEN TOM JONES AND THE JACKASS.

Tom Jones was in the main a very good fellow—particularly if he happened to be perfectly sober. But unfortunately for him—and also for the quiet villagers where he had his domicil—he too often attempted to examine the planetary system through the bottom of a tumbler; and to brighten his vision before he commenced his astronomical investigations, he had a way of half filling his glass with Extract of Rye. By a law of Hydrostatics, the perverse fluid was sure to fall out from this singular telescope, before the philosopher had it elevated to the proper angle. And it is thought, by some, that a large portion of the descending liquid accidentally found its way into the mouth, and trickled down the throat of the bewildered star-gazer. True it is, that between whiskey and the moon, Tom Jones became subject to periodical lunacy; and in these erratic moods was wont to serenade the villagers with divers owlings and howlings that made night hideous; causing the ears of the old to tingle, and the hearts of young urchins to quake with fear. But Tom's crowning glory was to beat a Jackass at braying—He had practised these Jackasstical intonations by day and by night, in season and out of season, at home and abroad, until not a Donkey in the land but would have been proud to call him—brother. Many a time, and oft in the dead hour of night, have the quiet and orderly citizens of —— been startled from their sweet dreams by a sonorous John Donkeyism from his stentorian lungs—and even the "Deep solitudes and awful cells," for miles around, had become familiar with the sound, as Tom, in his vagaries through the woods, would often lift up his voice and bray for the benefit of the denizens of the forest.

It happened that at May Term of ——Court, in the year 18—, an unusual number of tree horses graced the Court green—each held at long taw by his groom, and circling about with divers genuflexions and other antics, was evidently displaying his parts to the best advantage, and bespeaking the largest amount of patronage. When all were, as usual, regaling their eyes with this exhibition of High Bloods—"Make room for *Buck-e-phalus !*" exclaimed some one behind: and along came a Donkey about three feet high, in full sheep's gallop, bestrode by a long-legged, dangling rider, who, by his regular vibrations, seemed to be propelling a living Velocipede. A burst of laughter welcomed the young ass and his master "*mang better folk,*" as they wheeled into ranks and constituted themselves "art and part" of this display of amateur cavalry

Now this newly arrived quadruped was young and unsophisticated. It was his first appearance upon any stage; and a sentimental observer could easily have detected a blush stealing over his honest face, and creeping even to the tips of his long ears. He had evidently been brought up in a sort of nunnery, and was sorely abashed by the presence in which he unexpectedly found himself.

While his neighbors of high blood were proudly prancing and neighing, and giving themselves sundry airs which betokened a grievous want of modesty and decorum, our young innocent hung his head for very shame. He seemed to be sinking within himself. At last the eye of Tom Jones, who was then in one of his ways, fell upon the meek young creature—and the fun of the thing was irresistible. "Does your mamma know you're out?" asked Tom of the Jackass. The poor catechumen only replied by a look of sadness. It betokened a broken heart. He thought of home, and the big tear stood in his eye.—"Come, come, Buck-ee," said his groom, this will never do. Hold up your head and be a man. Nobody shall hurt ye." The poor fellow seemed to understand perfectly the kind meaning of his master, and by way of return, uttered a feeble but grateful bray. Tom came back at him with a genuine burst, rolled out with due Jackasstical cadence and finish.—"D'ye hear that? *You* can't bray," says he with a contemptuous sneer Poor Johnny seemed chap-fallen sure enough, and looked wistfully on the ground. "Up and at him," said the groom cheerily. "Ooo-ugh! coo ugh! ooo-ugh! oo-oh! o u! ugh!" says the little Jack, plucking up courage for the combat, and cocking his eye at his competitor.—But it would not do. Tom squared himself directly in front, and raised such an immortal bray as could not have been improved had he practised under the most accomplished French or Italian masters of Donkey-dom. In fact it seemed as if a dozen of the best asses from the kingdom of Bray had been condensed and concentrated within Tom's bowels, and were pouring fourth their richest asinine melody from his anthropical throat. It was too much The little fellow incontinently drooped and withered. He sighed but "spak nae mair." His young heart died within him, and he never sniffed again. In short, the real Donkey caved in—and he who had only made himself one "for the nonce," stood alone in his glory. He walked in triumph about his humbled antagonist. He circumnavigated him as it were with contumelious and contemptuous reproaches. He advised him to go home and practice till he had learned his lesson better, and by all means never to presume to "bray again a gentleman again, until he how to do it respectably."

With this advice, and a passing remark that "the little fellows' broughten-up had not been much," Tom stalked off to some other part of the Court Yard, to shew his parts—and his cowed adversary returned to his mother, to practice lessons for a future day.

A Wife in Trouble.—'Pray tell me, my dear, what is the cause of those tears.'

'Oh, such a disgrace!'

'What—what is it, my dear? Do not keep me in suspence.'

'Why, I have opened one of your letters, supposing it addressed to myself. Certainly it looked more like Mrs. than Mr.'

'Is that all? What harm can there be in wife's opening her husband's letters?'

'No harm in the thing itself. But the contents! Such a disgrace!'

'What has any one dared to write me a letter unfit to be read by my wife?'

'Oh, no. It is couched in the most chaste and gentlemanly language. But the contents! the contents!

Here the wife burried her face in her handkerchief and commenced sobbing aloud, while the husband eargerly caught up the letter and commenced reading the epistle that had been the means of nearly breaking his wife's heart. It *was a bill from the printer for nine year's subscription!*—*Sandy Hill Herald.*

Hints for Wise Folks.—When you go to a party, go bare footed, and put your boots in your hat. You will thus save the polish, and not soil the carpet when you arrive.

When you wish to sneeze, have pluggers, and plug up your nose instantly. If you should split your head by the explosion, you will have proved your regard for good manners, and it is noble to die in the cause of virtue.

When you are asked to hold the baby, trot it hard, pinch it, and make faces at it when the mother is not looking. You will soon be relieved of the precious charge.

If you have rich victuals in the house, and wish them to last, give each of the children an emetic.

If you have lost a pig, steal your neighbor's and hide it. He will make search and perhaps find your pig.

If you wish to be happy after marriage, look as homely as you can before it. Wear old faded clothes, and be generally disagreeable when you go to court your sweet-heart. The contrast after marriage will be a perpetual delight.—*Boston Museum.*

A lawyer not over young nor handsome, examining a young lady, witness in court, determined to perplax her and said, "Miss, upon my word you are very pretty!" The young lady promptly replied, "I would return teh compliment, sir, if I were not on oath."

LONG AGO.

Long ago! oh, long ago!—
Do not those words recall past years,
And, scarcely knowing why they flow,
Force to the eyes unbidden tears?
Do you not feel, as back they come,
Those dim sweet dreams of olden days,
A yearning to your childhood's home,
Peopled with tones of love and praise—
Long, long ago!

Long ago! when many a sound
Awoke to mirth which saddens now,
And many an eye was sparkling round
That weeps beneath a darkened brow;
When with our whole young happy hearts
We loved and laughed away the time,
Nor thought how quickly all departs,
So cherished in life's early prime—
Long, long ago!

Long ago! the hope we nurst
Of happiness, of earthly fame,
When bright as bubbles are that burst—
A glittering drop, an empty name!
Oh, but to be *one* hour again
(Whatever that sweet hour might cost)
Free from deep mem'ry's torturing pain,
With those we loved—with those we lost—
Long, long ago!

Long ago! who breathes there here
O'er whom the past hath no such power?
Young heart! if *now* thy sky is clear,
Beware, beware the future hour!
Perchance the chords that echo now
In after years thou'lt hear again,
And gazing on each faded brow,
Wilt sighing say, 'I heard that strain
Long, long ago!"

AGRICULTURAL.

From the Alabama Planter.

Winter Oats.—Having made some experiments in the cultivation of the Winter Oat, I have concluded to give them to the public, through the columns of your valuable paper. I will premise by saying, that the land that I cultivated is of a sandy character; the old land, when I came in possession of it, some five years ago, was very much exhausted, the best of it not producing more than ten bushels of corn to the acre. I procured one bushel of the Winter Oat from Shelby county, in this State; but it being so late in the fall before I sowed them, I had a very bad stand, (it being sometime in November) There come a very severe frost about the time they were coming up, and I did not secure more than half a stand. In the spring they continued to grow very luxuriantly, much later than they would if I had secured a good stand; and from that fact did not ripen until a week or two after wheat was cut. I made that year twenty shocks, of about twelve bundles of ordinary size to the shock When I threshed them out there were fourteen bushels and a half of clean Oats. In the next October I sowed six bushels on about the same number of acres, of very poor upland, (it not producing the same year more than 7 or 8 bushels of corn to the acre) The oats came up this year very good, and looked much better than the oats sown in the spring, on better land. On the six acres I cut ninety-two shocks, of a superior and heavy grain. I have not thrashed them all out, but I have no doubt but that I will get fifty bushels shelled oats. I let a friend have seed to sow about four acres of tolerable good upland, (it made about twelve bushels of corn to the acre.) He threshed them out shortly after he cut them, when they were too damp to thresh clean. He measured up ninety bushels of the heaviest oats that I have ever seen growing in this climate. My object in giving the foregoing details, is simply to show the advantage of fall over spring sown oats. Another great advantage they have is, that they ripen near one month sooner than the spring oats; which is a great help to those who are scarce of corn in the summer. I have no doubt but that I made as much again to the acre of winter as I did of the spring oat. I find, from experience, that plough horses perform their work much better by a change of food than they do on corn and fodder alone. TUSCALOOSA.

Pine Lands—Best Treatment of them.—It is the prevailing opinion among farmers that the pine leaf or straw is deleterious to land; consequently we see the "region of the pines" burnt over for the purpose of destroying that poisonous substance! Do such farmers ever reflect upon the wise provisions of Providence? For what purpose does the foliage annually fall? Is it merely that new leaves may put forth to beautify and adorn the trunks? By no means. It is that they may go through their gradual and sure decay, returning to the earth not only the nutriment which the earth had given them, but that richer quality which they had taken from the atmosphere. It is well known that pine soils lack potash, and it is proven by scientific analysis beyond cavil or debate, that the pine leaf contains more potash than the leaf of any other tree; and potash is one of the first principles in the growth of all plants and vegetables. What a suicidal policy then to destroy the very substance destined by nature to enrich pine lands, and then murmur at unproductiveness?—Farmers who cultivate pine lands, preserve your woods as you would your dwellings, from the ruthless flames. Cover your cow pens, your horse lots, and your stables, with pine straw. The treading of the animals, with their manure added, will soon decompose it, which will make a fine compost for your vegetable garden. Husband your pine straw as you would husband your crop, for with it you can make any crop, in the bounds of reason, that you may desire. The finest Irish potatoes that are made in this climate are made under pine straw. This crop has proved almost an entire failure in this section this season, and yet "old Ireland" never produced a more "mealy pratie" than my crop turns out this season, planted under straw. There have been many failures in attempting to cultivate the Irish potato in this manner, but it has been owing entirely to not truly covering with straw. Like the fellow that took a feather and laid his head on a rock, they say that if a few straws make such miserable potatoes, what would loads do? Those who would have good Irish potatoes, no matter whether the season be wet or dry, plant as follows, and you will not only get a good return of delicious potatoes, but you will enrich the soil and save culture. As soon after Christmas as possible, plough the piece of ground designed for potatoes; open trenches six or eight inches deep, and two feet apart, across the ground, fill the trenches with partially decomposed wheat, oat, or pine straw. Cut the potato once in two, place the cut side downwards on the straw, about six inches apart, now cover all with the remaining earth on top of the ridges, until it is all level, then cast on pine straw until it is eighteen inches deep all over the piece—it will require no after culture, and each succeeding year, with the addition of a portion of straw, will increase in productiveness. As the winter and spring rains beat down the straw compactly, decomposition commences at the bottom, and no matter how dry the season may prove, there is always moisture, and consequently mealy and good potatoes. Remember, ye who have pine forests, that "pine straw is the very best manure for pine lands."—*Georgia paper.*

Horticultural Science.—We know but little as yet, of the real science of Horticulture, as adapted to this section of country. Every day teaches us, that the English and Northern methods of culture will not do with us. There is scarcely a fruit, vegetable, or flower, but requires a different treatment from that laid down by able writers at the North. For instance, Horticultural science at the North says, prune your grape vines close, and just before the fruit begins to ripen, pluck off a portion of leaves to give the fruit sun and air. Southern experience teaches us to prune sparingly, merely taking out the dead and decaying wood, and leaving the leaves where nature placed them, for without them we should have picked grapes. So with many other fruits, especially the apricot and English cherry. At the North they give them all the sun and light possible; here they should be planted in the coolest locations, and as much as practicable shaded from the sun. And in the vegetable garden our whole system of culture is different. Here we may plant much in the fall for spring use, such as spinach, cabbage, turnips, radishes, carrots, parsnips, lettuce, onions, salsify, cauliflower, brocoli, celery, leeks &c., which require but a slight protection during winter, and come very early in the spring. Here, the good housewife can supply her table with a variety of vegetables, fresh from the garden, every month in the year. There are some fruits and vegetables, which are deemed uncongenial to our climate, which by proper culture, with a thorough knowledge of their habits, and the food they require, are made to produce abundantly. For example, the fine varieties of the strawberry have been abandoned by some, and by all are considered as a transient fruit, "early in bearing and soon gone." Now, for my own experience in the matter, I have the Hovey's seeding strawberry in the greatest perfection from March until September. There has not been a day since the last of March, up to this date, August 9th, that my beds have not been in bloom, fruit and bearing, and I am now picking from 20 to 40 quarts per day, and I expect to gather at the same rate until September. It is true, the vines do not bear as abundantly, nor is the fruit as large as it was in May or June, but it is of fair size and fine flavor. I have about two acres in them, only one half of which were productive this year; and I have picked three thousand quarts, and have no doubt the birds and insects have destroyed as many more. It must also be remembered the great frost in April cut off the crop nearly one-half. Is there another strawberry grower in the South that can beat this? (I believe I will say the North, either.) At some future time I will give a detailed account of my method of culture, manures, &c., &c.

I have fully demonstrated that the South can raise the strawberry in just as great perfection, and for at least three months more in the year than the Northern States, from whence it came. (Hovey's seedling comes from Boston, Massachusetts,) And this is not done by following the directions for strawberry culture North, but by studying its nature and its habits, and supplying it with that kind of food which is best calculated to make it withstand the summer sun, and to throw up a constant succession of fruit stalks There are, no doubt, other fruits, that can be acclimated by a similar process. Let not the Southern Horticulturist despair. Experience is the best teacher, provided you buy not too dear.

Muscogee (Ga.) Democrat.

Vinegar.—Many families purchase their vinegar at a very considerable annual expense; some "make do" with a very indifferent article; and others, for want of a little knowledge and less industry, go without. It is an easy matter, however, to be at all times supplied with good vinegar, and that, too, without much expense. The juice of one bushel of sugar-beets, worth twenty-five cents, and which any farmer can raise without cost, will make from five to six gallons of vinegar, equal to the best made of cider or wine. Grate the beets, having first washed them, and express the juice in a cheese press, or in many other ways, which a little ingenuity can suggest, and put the liquor into an empty barrel; cover the bung with gauze, and set it in the sun, and in twelve or fifteen days it will be fit for use.—*Farmer's Advocate*

STEAMBOAT OREGON FOR SALE.

THE owners of the steamer OREGON will offer said boat for sale to the highest bidder, at PUBLIC AUCTION, in the town of Washington, N. C, on Saturday, the 6th day of October next. The boat is now lying in the harbor at Washington, where she will remain until the day of sale. She has been running at intervals for the last twelve months on the Roanoke and Tar rivers. The owners deem it unnecessary to give a particular description of the dimensions and condition of the boat, as they suppose no person will purchase without a previous examination.—Any person wishing to buy, can correspond with John Nuffiet, Esq., at Tarboro', N. C.

TERMS OF SALE—The purchaser will be required to pay seven hundred and fifty dollars in cash, and the balance to be well secured by bond payable twelve months thereafter, with interest from date. BY THE OWNERS.

Tarboro', N C, Sept 21, 1849—[2-2t

Dissolution.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of McKELLAR & McRAE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. H. McKELLAR.
ALEX. MacRAE, Jr.

N. B.—Either partner is authorised to use the name of the firm in settling up the business.

Wilmington, Sept 19, 1849—[2-3t

BACON—BACON—BACON.

6,000 lbs Sides; 3,000 lbs Shoulders; 2,000 lbs Hams. For sale by OWEN HOLMES.

JUST RECEIVED.

25 bbls Fayetteville Superfine Flour;
10 do do Fine do
6 do do ✕ do
Fresh ground, from new wheat.
s21] OWEN HOLMES.

TOBACCO.

5 boxes low priced. For sale by
s21] OWEN HOLMES.

COTTON OZNABURGS.

5 bales. For sale cheap by
s21] OWEN HOLMES.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of New Hanover County, will, at the next term of said Court, (in December,) continue for two weeks. A majority of the Justices of the County are required to attend on Tuesday of the first week, for the purpose of appointing Superintendents of Common Schools for the ensuing year. By order.

L. H. MARSTELLER, Clerk.

Sept 21, 1849—[2-12t

Executor's Notice.

THE subscriber having, at August Term of Bladen County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, qualified as Executor to the last Will and Testament of LEVI JONES, Sen., deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to the estate of the said deceased, to come forward and pay the same without delay; and all persons having claims against said estate, will present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery. HENRY B. JONES, Ex'r.

Sept 21, 1849—[2-4t

Topsail Academy.

THE first session of this institution will open on the first day of October, under the superintendence of JAMES H. BRENT, a graduate of Randolph Macon College. Its location is 12 miles east of Wilmington, on the road leading to Newbern, healthfully and pleasantly situated, in a neighborhood where board may be obtained at $6 per month. Terms of tuition will be as follows, viz:—

Lower branches of English, per session of five months,	$7 00
Higher branches of English, together with Mathematics,	12 50
Latin and Greek,	18 00

NICHOLAS N. NIXON,
President of the Board of Trustees.

Sept 14, 1849—[1-tf

Commercial copy once a week for 6 weeks, and send bill to Journal office.

DRS. CHARLES DUFFY and E. S. HUNTER,

HAVING entered into co-partnership with the view of rendering mutual assistance, offer their professional services to the citizens of Onslow and the adjoining counties.

Richlands, August 13th, 1849—[52-tf

September.

JUST RECEIVED, AT THE WILMINGTON BOOK STORE,

THE following new and cheap publications, viz:—

THE WOODMAN,

A Romance of the times of Richard III; this celebrated work, it is said, will close the labors of G. P. R. James as a novelist.

THE SEA LIONS,

OR, THE LOST SEALER,

By J. Fenimore Cooper; price 50 cents.

In these volumes, the adventures of two schooners in search of Seals among the Islands in the Antarctic Ocean, are surrounded by all the fascination which they can derive from hair breadth escapes and accidents by flood; Cooper treads the deck with the same exulting power which McGregor felt when he planted his foot upon his native heath. The characters are well sustained, and the Puritan Deacon and the Yankee Voyager are to the life.

DERMOT O'BRIEN,

OR, THE TAKING OF TREDAGH.

A tale of the time of the Puritans, by H. W. Herbert; price 50 cents.

Mr. Herbert is a clear and pleasing writer—The habits of his life have made him a narrow observer of men and things, and this is evidenced in all his works by the finish as well as truth of his delineations of character.

EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND TWELVE,

OR, NAPOLEON'S INVASION OF RUSSIA,

By Louis Rellstab; price 50 cents.

We hold "1812" the best novel of its class that has appeared; it is a master piece; its historical and military chapters would, by their fidelity and spirit, give it high rank in whatever tongue it had been written.

MEMOIRS OF A PHYSICIAN, or, The Secret History of Louis XV, beautifully illustrated, in two parts; price $1. Dumas, numerous as are his productions, can lay claim to no better book than the above. The "*Memoirs*" is a wonderful book.

THE TWO DIANAS, or, The Son of a Count and the Daughter of a King; price 75 cts. Dumas revels among the shining incidents of a period wherein Montmorency, a Coligny, a Guize, and a Catharine de Medicis flourished. The history of these times is a history of blood, a succession of plots and counterplots, the like of which the world never saw. From deeds of arms he passes to love from ambition to soft dalliance, with an inspiration and grace that show his warm blood circulating with a magical power.

THE OLD JUDGE, or, Life in a Colony, by the author of Sam Slick. Full of the Clockmaker's shrewdness and great comicalities. There is a fund of wit and wisdom in this amusing volume—it abounds in lively sallies, capital sketches of men and manners, interesting narratives and amusing anecdotes, all given in Sam Slick's attractive and inimitable manner; price 50 cents.

LIFE IN PARIS, or, The Adventures of Alfred De Rasann in the French Metropolis; price 50 cents.

THE LIFE AND ADVENTURES OF HENRY THOMAS, the Western Burglar and Murderer, by the author of the Lives of Murrell and Hare; full of elegant illustrations; price 25 cents.

THE NOTORIOUS ADVENTURES OF DICK TURPIN; price 25 cents.

CLEMENT LORIMER, or, The Book with the Iron Clasps; an interesting work; price 25 cents.

MAGDALEN AND MARCIA, or, The Rectory Guest, by Mrs. Guy; price 25 cents.

JANE SHORE, or, The Goldsmith's Wife, an historical novel; price 25 cents.

The Quaker City,
The Monk of Wisshikon,
Washington and his Generals,
Blanche of Brandywine,
} By Lippard; price $1 each.
Rose and Gertrude; price 25 cents;
Major Jones' Courtship;
Captain Simon Suggs.

ALSO, HISTORY OF THE POPES OF ROME, by De Cormerin. The whole work is bound in one thick volume; price $3.

Wood's Practice of Medicine; Carpenter's Human Physiology; Towne's Chemistry for Students; a large and extensive assortment of school and miscellaneous books which will be sold cheap for cash.

THE LIFE AND ADVENTURES OF VALENTINE VOX, the Ventriloquist, one of the most humorous books ever published; price 50 cents.

THE PRINCE, or, George St. George Julian, by the author of Valentine Vox; price 50 cents.

EDMOND DANTES, with elegant illustrations, being a sequel to the Count of Monte Christo, by Alex'r Dumas: price 50 cents.

FERNANDO, or, The Fallen Angel, by Dumas; equal to any of the author's previous works; price 50 cents.

PRIDE, ENVY, ANGER, AND VOLUPTUOUSNESS, 4 parts of Eugene Sue's Seven Capital Sins—the best of the author's productions

Illustrated Lives and Adventures of the DESPERADOES OF THE NEW WORLD, containing an account of the different modes of Lynching; the Cane Hill Murders; the victims; the execution; the justification, etc. etc., as well as the Lives of the principal Duellists and their duelling, together with the Lives of the most notorious Regulators and Moderators in the known world; by Charles Summerfield, of Texas; price 25 cents. L. H. PIERCE.

September 21, 1849

RUM, WHISKEY, & APPLE BRANDY.

20 bbls New England Rum;
45 do Rectified Whiskey;
22 do old Apple Brandy. For sale by
s21] OWEN HOLMES.

C. H. LIPPITT

HAVING removed to the store late occupied by Messrs. ANDERSON & YOUNG, and known as the Anderson Store, is now receiving a general assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c., adapted to the wants of the town and country.

C. H. L. respectfully invites his customers to continue their trade with him at his new stand. He would also say to the customers of Messrs. Anderson & Young that, having succeeded to their business stand, (they having gone out of trade,) he is desirous of succeeding to their business also, and believes he can offer inducements for their old customers to trade with him. They are respectfully invited to call and examine his Goods, and judge for themselves.

Wilmington, N. C., Sept 7, 1849—[52-6t

Fall and Winter Goods.

S. & D. TELLER have just received, and are constantly receiving, a splendid assortment of all kinds of DRY GOODS AND READY MADE CLOTHING, among them will be found a splendid assortment of Silks; French Marino; Colored Flannels, for Ladies' Sacks; Muslin de Laines; Carpets; Oil Cloths; Alpaccas; with a great many other articles in their line, too numerous to mention; where the public are invited to call and examine.

Ladies are particularly invited to call and see their beautiful assortment of FANCY GOODS.

Sept 14.—[1-tf S. & D. TELLER.

STORE TO RENT.

A desirable store to let from the 1st October, 1849, located at Stricklands Depot, on the W. & R. R Road; Store 25 by 40 feet, replete with every convenience for conducting a country business, it is well known to be a desirable stand, and will be rented low to a good tenant. Apply to Wm. A. GWYER.

June 13, 1849—[44-tf.

FOR RENT,

A SUIT OF ROOMS, suitable for offices. Apply to H. B. EILERS,
Corner Water and Market Streets.

Aug 17th, 1849—[49-tf

NEW FAMILY AND SHIP GROCERY STORE,

On South Water Street, One Door North of Messrs. Barry, Bryant & Adams.

THE undersigned have just received and opened their Fall stock of GROCERIES AND SHIP STORES, for Family use and Masters of Vessels. Their stock being selected by one of the firm, they feel assured that it is equal, both as to quality and variety, to any offering in this market. They have so arranged as to receive, by the regular packets from the Northern cities, fresh supplies, so that their stock at all times will be full and complete with all articles in their line.

HOWARD & PEDEN.

September 14, 1849

Office of the Wil. & Man. R. R. Co.,

MARION C. H., S. C., Sept. 1, '49.

THE Stockholders of the Wilmington & Manchester Rail Road, are hereby notified that, by an order of the Board of Directors, the third instalment of Five Dollars per share has been called for, to be paid on or before the first day of October next.

The subscribers residing in Wilmington and vicinity, are requested to make payment during my absence to O. G. Parsley, at the Commercial Bank, who has been appointed Agent to receive and collect all instalments now due, or which will become due hereafter.

The delinquent subscribers are hereby notified that their notes and accounts have been placed in his hands for collection.

JOHN McRAE, Jr.,
Treasurer W. & M. R. R.

Sept 7, 1849—[52-4tO

EVERITTSVILLE FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE WINTER SESSION of this SCHOOL commenced on the 1st instant, under the management of Misses Richardson and Snyden, Ladies eminently qualified to instruct in the various branches of Literature and Science, and who will consider themselves responsible, so far as their influence and instruction is concerned, for the best interests of their pupils.

The government of the School will be parental. The great object will be, to incite to virtuous conduct, by an appeal to the moral sense; and by duly cultivating tenderness of conscience.

The Academic year will be divided into two sessions, of five months each, with two vacations two weeks in summer and six in winter. There will be a public examination at the close of each summer session.

Students will be charged from the time of entrance.

No deduction made for absence, except in case of protracted sickness.

Tuition has been *reduced* to the following rates:

Primary English branches, per session,	$7 0
The same, including Geography, Grammar, Arithmetic, Composition, &c.	10 00
The above, including Natural and Moral Philosophy, Astronomy, Botany, History, Logic, Rhetoric, Algebra, Geometry, &c. &c.,	12 50
French, Drawing and Painting and Ornamental Needle-work, each,	5 00
Music, with use of Piano,	18 00

The Trustees have provided a large and commodious Boarding House, which is kept by Mr. and Mrs. Morisey—persons well qualified to discharge the duties.

Board $6 00 per month—one half in advance.

Books, Music, Paints, Stationery, Canvass, Crewell, &c., furnished to the students at a very small advance upon New York cost.

J. C. SLOCUMB, Secretary
Everittsville, [of Board Trustees.
Wayne county, January, 1849. 18-tf
Newbernian publish till forbid.

NOTICE.

Taken up and committed to the Jail of Onslow county, on the 13th inst., a negro man, who says his name is John, and that he belongs to Daniel L. Russell, of Brunswick county. Said negro is about thirty years of age, and will weigh about 160 lbs. Also, a negro man by the name of Dave, and says he belongs to R. H. Grant, of Wilmington, and says he was hired by Messrs. Gardner & Russell, of the same place. Said negro is about thirty years of age, and will weigh about 150 lbs. The owners of said negroes are requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away, or they will be dealt with as the law directs W. D. HUMPHREY, Sh'ff.

Aug 24—[50-11w

VALUABLE RESIDENCE AND PLANTATION FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will offer for sale, on the premises, on the 4th day of December next, the Plantation known as Strawberry Hill, or Porter's Neck, on Carver's creek, in Bladen county, the late residence of Dr. William S. Anders, deceased. There are on the place a new, handsome, and commodious dwelling-house, and all necessary out-houses, entirely new. The tract contains 610 acres, about one-half of which is Cape Fear low land, believed to be equal in all respect to any on the River. The uncleared land is well timbered; the low land with oak, ash, &c. the upland with oak and pine. The fences are in good repair. There are on the place fine young orchards of choice varieties of peach and apple trees, and the whole is in a state of high improvement. Mr. Charles R. Council, who knows all about the place, (having been Dr. Anders' overseer for several years,) and who is there at all times, will take pleasure in showing it to any person who wishes to look at it.

ALSO, a tract of 25 acres, near the Mineral Spring on Carver's branch, about 3 miles from the above mentioned tract, very desirable as a summer residence.

TERMS.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid at the sale, the balance to be secured by good bonds, and paid at the end of one, two, and three years.

AT the same time and place with the above, will also be sold, on a credit of six months, all the personal property, except the slaves, belonging to the estate, consisting of the crop, horses, a mule, cattle, hogs, a carriage, a buggy, a sulky, a library of well selected miscellaneous books, medical books, maps, prints, household and kitchen furniture, farming implements, &c. &c.

Note and security will be required of the purchaser. R. E. TROY, Ex'r.

Sept 14th, 1849—[1-ts

Attention.

ON THURSDAY, the 4th day of October next, the subscriber will expose to public sale, at his residence in Upper Black River district, New Hanover county, his entire crop of Corn, Peas, Fodder, and Rice, his Farming utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture of every description; also the whole of his LIVE STOCK; together with all other property he has not previously disposed of.

The public are invited to attend the sale.—Terms made known at the sale.

NICHOLAS FENNELL.

Sept 14th, 1849—[1-3t*

$25 Reward.

THE subscriber offers the above reward to any person who will apprehend and lodge in Jail his negro woman THURSDAY, and JOE, her son. Also, $50 for sufficient proof to convict any person or persons of harboring them. Said woman is tall, has a large stomach, and speaks very slow; she is of a bright yellow complexion. Joe is dark complected, and is from 6 to 7 years of age, and formerly belonged to James M. Thompson, deceased, and come from Onslow county.

JOHN J CONOLEY.

May 4th, 1849 34 tf

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber on the 1st January, 1